

German Authorities Agreed That Action Must be Taken Soon

Von Tirpitz Expected to Hold Out For The Submarine Policy Which Has Placed Germany in Hot Water

BELIEVES DISAVOWAL IS UNNECESSARY

LOCAL TELEPHONE COMP'Y CONNECTS WITH BELL SYSTEM

Important Agreement Places the Bell System at the Command Of Local Subscribers

H. & C. Subscribers Many Now Secure Connections Anywhere in the United States Where Bell System Operates.

The Huntingdon and Clearfield Telephone company, one of the largest and best equipped independent companies in Pennsylvania, has executed a contract with the American Telephone and Telegraph company for the handling of long distance messages over the lines of the allied Bell companies. This agreement has been executed, and a physical connection established between the new and tested out service will be open to the public on Wednesday morning, September 1.

This arrangement has been made by the Huntingdon and Clearfield company for the accommodation of its subscribers for long distance business, and any H. & C. subscriber can, after September 1, call from his own phone to any point in the United States connected by the Bell system. Clearfield subscribers to the H. & C. service when out of town can now call their homes over the Bell-H. & C. service.

The success of the H. & C. company in making this arrangement with the Bell people is unusual, it not being the general policy of the Bell corporation to operate in conjunction with any but its own subsidiaries. The new service opens up subscribers to the local service telephone facilities equal to any in the world.

OPENING DAY OF OHIO STATE FAIR

(By United Press) Columbus, Aug. 30.—During this week Columbus will be the mecca for thousands who annually attend the Ohio State Fair. The management expects the exhibition which opened today to surpass any previous triumph. In many of the departments the entries this year have exceeded any former record. An elaborate program of free entertainment has been provided. The races were inaugurated this afternoon and will be continued through Friday.

DAILY LESSON IN HISTORY

One Hundred Years Ago Today
1815—The chiefs of eight of the principal Indian tribes east of the Mississippi assembled at Detroit for a grand council, which resulted in the signing of a peace treaty with the United States.

Seventy-five Years Ago Today
1840—Hazen S. Pingree, who served four terms as mayor of Detroit and two terms as governor of Michigan, born at Denmark, Me. Died in London, June 16, 1901.

Fifty Years Ago Today
1865—The Democrats of New Jersey met in state convention at Trenton and nominated Gen. Theodore Runyon for governor.

Twenty-five Years Ago Today
1890—Act of congress providing for an inspection of food imports and exports by the department of agriculture, and empowering the president to retaliate upon foreign nations discriminating against the United States.

One Year Ago Today
1914—The city of Amiens was captured by the Germans; the allies continued their retreat to the line of the Seine; Paris made preparations to withstand a siege.

(By United Press) Berlin, August 20.—Grand Admiral von Tirpitz believes with Chancellor von Bethmann-Holweg and Foreign Minister von Jagow that Germany's difference with the United States should be adjusted only by a disavowal of the attack on the Arabic. This information was gained this morning from an authoritative source by a United Press representative.

Just what are the ideas of the head of the German navy has not been ascertained, but it is believed that he is loath to agree to any policy which will tend to lessen activity of his undersea boats, and that he will be the last of the kaiser's advisors to agree to any such policy.

Washington, August 30.—Acting upon advice received this morning from ambassador Gerard, Secretary Tumulty today authorized the statement that Germany's reply to the Lusitania note, dealing with the broad question of submarine warfare, together with an official pronouncement on the Arabic attack, may be expected in Washington at any time. No forecast of the contents of either note was made.

London, August 30.—The British steamer Sir William Stephenson, of 1600 tons, was sunk today by a German submarine. The vessel was registered in Newcastle.

CLEARFIELD VETERANS NOT TO HAVE REUNION IN 1915

Grand Review in Washington Occurs at Same Time, Causing Abandonment

There will be disappointment to many of the old soldiers and sailors of Clearfield county in the announcement that the annual reunion scheduled to be held in DuBois this year has been abandoned on account of a conflict of dates. The date set for this annual gathering was the same as that fixed for the Grand Review to be held in Washington, and as there are many who wish to attend the larger gathering it was thought better to abandon the plans for a local reunion.

PENSACOLA IS HOST TO WOODMEN.

(By United Press) Pensacola, Aug. 30.—Pensacola today began the entertainment of one of the largest gatherings of Woodmen of the World ever held in this part of the country. The occasion is the annual encampment of the uniform rank of the tenth district, comprising the states of Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Competitive drills, reviews and parades will be daily features of the week's program.

VOTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

(By United Press) Baton Rouge, Aug. 30.—The proposal to hold a constitutional convention in Louisiana will be accepted or rejected by the voters at a special election tomorrow. At the same time delegates to the proposed convention will be elected. If called by majority vote, the convention will assemble in New Orleans next month.

REPORTED BREAK "ROT"

(By United Press) Washington, August 30.—"The report of a break between President Wilson and Colonel House is all rot," said Secretary Tumulty at the White House today.

VILLA ASSASSINATED?

(By United Press) El Paso, August 30.—Unconfirmed reports were circulated here today that General Villa has been assassinated. The story caused Villa first currency to touch a new low base among bankers.

ADJOURN TO VISIT HOMES.

(By United Press) Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 30.—The legislature is expected to adjourn Monday or Tuesday, or at least to take a lengthy recess. Many of the members deem it necessary to return home to look after their crops.



BUSINESS MEN RECEIVING FIRST LESSONS IN CARE AND USE OF RIFLES

Plattsburg, N. Y.—Lieutenant Bull, standing on the right, is seen addressing Company "G" in the Business Men's training camp here, on how to handle and care for their rifles. Breech, stock, barrel and sight are being explained to the "rookies" in such a way that they soon familiarized themselves not only with the technical terms, but also knew how to take care of the guns. While a number of the men in the camp are accustomed to handling firearms, due to the fact that many of them hunt big game in the Rockies during their vacation period, still, the majority of the men knew practically nothing about a rifle excepting the fact that it shoots.

HOSPITAL MOVES ON WHEELS WITH TROOPS AT FRONT

Finest Travelling Hospital in The World at The Front "Somewhere in France"

Built From Proceeds of Subscriptions Solicited by Sister of the Late King Edward of England.

BY WILBUR S. FORREST.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.) London, Aug. 18.—(By Mail.)—The finest traveling hospital in the world is somewhere in France today.

Known as the "Princess Christian Hospital Train," it was built from subscriptions solicited by the sister of the late King Edward, who provided a similar equipment, though smaller during the Boer war.

Every requirement necessary for the care of 400 desperately wounded soldiers is provided in eight coaches of the 700 foot conveyance. Six additional carriages provide lounging quarters for the sick and slightly wounded on their way to base hospitals from the front. Several coaches are equipped with beds, a kitchen, lockers, hot and cold water and electric and gas appliances including illumination.

Another affords sleeping accommodations for nurses and doctors while another is a complete operating room. Hundreds of details throughout the moving hospital are supplied from the latest knowledge of hospital and surgical supplies. If necessary it can be sidetracked at an isolated waystation near a battle front and be employed at a stationary hospital.

A joint committee of the leading railways of France and England superintended the construction of the train at Birmingham.

Much has been said of the famous American hospital of Paris but little is known of the "American Hospital of London."

In the Duchess of Connaught's Canadian Red Cross hospital at Clivedon Wood, on the Thames, scores of nurses and 42 doctors from Canadian and American cities care for the Canadian "Indians" as they come wounded and torn from the battlefields across the channel. There are tennis, golf, billiards and quarts for the convalescent and the true Canadian idea of food, fresh air and laughter to condition the wounded men again for the ever-raging struggle from which they came. Patients are fed on fresh eggs, plump chicken and jam and biscuits direct from Canada. They are given the open air treatment as soon as possible, and most any day can be found a fleet of rolling beds flanking a foot ball field nearby, where simon pure Canadian football is the order.

The new hospital, which is being enlarged to care for 500 patients, is regarded as a model of hospitals in England. It is equipped with light, airy operating rooms, medical and surgical stores, laboratories and x-ray rooms, embracing all the latest in medical science.

"It makes you homesick for Canada," said one Canadian recruit today. He got it in the leg in France and with two crutches he was playing football, his chief desire being to kick the ball with his injured leg.

Mail advices from Ghent, Belgium,

OUR DAILY BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Luther E. Hall, governor of Louisiana, born in Morehouse Parish, La., 46 years ago today.
Charles S. Hamlin, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, born in Boston, 54 years ago today.
Henry F. Hollis, United States senator from New Hampshire, born at Concord, N. H., 46 years ago today.
Marion LeRoy Burton, president of Smith College, born at Brooklyn, La., 41 years ago today.
Fritzi Scheff, noted actress and vocalist, born in Vienna, Austria, 35 years ago today.
J. Alden Weir, the new president of the National Academy of Design, born at West Point, N. Y., 63 years ago today.
Thomas G. Sexton, pitcher of the Brooklyn Federal league base ball team, born at Blair Neb., 26 years ago today.

GRAND CIRCUIT MEET.

New York, Aug. 30.—The National Fair and Exposition, operating the Empire City Park, today opened a week's grand circuit meeting here, with most of the best horses in the country entered in a week's card. The purses aggregate \$15,000.
The races include The Greater New York purse for 2:08 trotters for \$5,000; the Manhattan for 2:13 trotters; the Broadway for 2:08 pacers; the Star Pointer for 2:03 pacers and the Great Eastern handicap for trotters with records from 2:01 to 2:25. All the purses have a guaranteed value of \$2,000 each.

FEAR BAPTISM OF FIRE RESERVISTS ARE CRAZED

Nineteen Italians From America Lame in Hospital in Naples

(By United Press) Naples, August 30.—Nineteen Italian reservists who arrived here from America on the White Star liner Canopic today were found to be insane. Worry over their fate on the firing line is supposed to have been the cause. They were placed in an asylum here.

"CHIEF" BENDER RELEASED

(By United Press) Baltimore, August 30.—"Chief" Bender, who won fame and fortune with Connie Mack, was given his unconditional release today by Manager Otto Knabe, of the Baltobeds.

GOOD TIME DANCE

Opera House Hall, Monday night. Good order will be furnished. Music by the Gulechs. Subscription 75 cents. Ladies free. Committee Sam Sankey.

Mrs. Ross Babb, wife of the foreman of the job department of The Progress, came to our city, Saturday, from Highbridge, N. J.

Mrs. Wm. E. Phillips and two children visited friends at Philipsburg last week.

tell that Germans sentenced Countess Dejongh Dradroye, aged 16, to three months imprisonment recently.

She was walking in Ghent with her grandmother and both were wearing medals with King Albert's picture. A German officer tore the medals from them, saying: "Away with that king without a country."

The young countess picked up the medals, and answered hotly: "We Belgians prefer a king without a country to an emperor without honor."

She was immediately arrested and subsequently sentenced by court martial.

WINONA ASSEMBLY UNDER HAMMER AT WARSAW TODAY

Auction of Oldest Chautauqua To Give Late Mr. Bryan Chance To Be Its President

Cross of Gold Hero Promised to Head Institution if it Were Made Free of Debt—Today's Sale Accomplishes That.

(By United Press)

Warsaw, Ind., Aug. 30.—Winona Assembly, the home of one of the world's greatest chautauquas and the world's greatest bible conference, was to be sold under the auctioneer's hammer today. It is a bankrupt institution.

When that hammer falls and Trustee Lloyd D. Claycombe announces the property sold, the institution will be entirely freed of debt. It will then be ready to request of William Jennings Bryan that he fulfill his promise and become president of the assembly.

Mr. Bryan, who was an interested spectator at today's proceedings, awaited only the assurance that Winona is on a firm financial basis to announce his readiness to become president. His election may come within a week.

The announced plan for today was that a new organization composed largely of the old management and fortified by much new capital should bid in the Presbyterian institution at \$100,000, the appraised valuation of the property. This appraisal was made on the basis of a Winona assembly not in existence. However, several million dollars are invested, and the property to be sold is declared worth many times the appraised valuation.

Winona assembly was declared bankrupt early this year in federal court. Schedules filed by creditors showed the debts to be about \$900,000.

Mr. Bryan gave his promise to become president of Winona several years ago, when he and Dr. Sol C. Dickey, general manager of Winona, made a wide canvass, raising nearly \$100,000 for re-organization purposes. Bryan never withdrew his offer. Instead, he recently gave substantial proof of his interest by pledging \$1,000 towards the fund that will place the debt-ridden institution on a firm basis.

The plan of settlement already arranged, which will be carried out if the old management dominates the new organization, provides for a distribution of all the property, excepting the auditorium, administration building, entrance building and a few others necessary for carrying on the business. Each creditor is to receive stock in the various big hotels, cottages, farms, lots and other property equal to his claim. These properties are expected to increase in value under proper management.

INFANT DIES

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. John Weimer died this morning at 4:40 o'clock. The child was 9 months and 11 days old.

Funeral services Tuesday evening at 7:30. Interment at Congress Hill cemetery on Wednesday.

Business Men Lining Up for Get Together Trip Over County

Will Preach "Buy It At Home" Campaign To Residents of Nearby Towns, and Get Acquainted With The People

WILL NOT BE A SELLING EXPEDIENT

The business men of Clearfield are going to undertake a pioneer task on Thursday and Friday, September 9 and 10. They are going to visit the various towns of the county to make friends. They are going to visit with the farmers of the district contiguous to Clearfield—and make more friends. They are going out in their automobiles, not to sell goods, but to urge the people they meet to trade at home to get away from the deadly mail order business, and to be loyal to the business men of their own communities.

Unusual? Yes, in a way. Few groups of business men are broad-minded enough to tell the buying public of adjoining small towns to buy in their own home towns, to keep the money at home, where it properly belongs. Yet that is what Clearfield is going to do. It is going to tell its neighbors to buy every single thing they need at home, and to count Clearfield out if buying in Clearfield means that they are going to cheat their own merchants out of a just profit on goods they can find without leaving home at all. Clearfield is going to tell the buyers in the smaller towns of the county that they owe it to the merchants of their towns to patronize them every time, because it is the merchants of their town who foot the biggest part of the community bills, and merit their patronage.

That is the narrow aspect of the get-together trip. The broader one has to do with trade extension on perfectly legitimate lines, in which Clearfield hopes, and justly deserves to profit, when the buyers of nearby towns feel that they must go abroad to their goods, for Clearfield is going to point out to these buyers the advantage of trading as near home as they possibly can—which means that when they are unable to get what they want at home, get it at Clearfield.

On these trips no effort is to be made to sell goods—in fact, it is specifically stipulated in the invitation to the merchants to join the tour that they must not solicit business, or even advertise their business except along these lines. What the business men of Clearfield want is to impress the people they meet with the advantage of buying at home, and not to make a bid for their business, except where it must be given to someone outside their immediate neighborhood.

The committee in charge of advertising the tour, of which E. E. Jimison is chairman, wants suggestions from merchants who are to take part in the tour, and especially desires the names of merchants and others along the route who can be communicated with in advance of the visit of the party to insure a smooth working schedule.

Route—First Day	
Leave Clearfield	7 a. m.
Woodland	8:00 a. m.
Bigler	8:30 a. m.
Wallaceton	9:00 a. m.
Morrisdale	9:30 a. m.
Kylertown	10:00 a. m.
Winburne	10:30 a. m.
Munson	11:00 a. m.
Hawk Run	11:20 a. m.
Philipsburg (Dinner)	12:00 to 1:00
Osceola Mills	1:20 to 1:45 p. m.
Houtzdale	2:00 to 2:30
Ramey	2:50 p. m.
Madera	3:00 to 3:30 p. m.
Snake Run	3:50 p. m.
Smokesville	4:20 p. m.
Utahville	4:50 p. m.
Coalport (supper)	5:30 p. m.
Irvona	6:30 to 6:40 p. m.
Ansonville	7:10 to 7:20 p. m.
Clearfield	

Route, Second Day	
Leave Clearfield	7:00 a. m.
Lumber City	8:30 a. m.
Grampan	9:00 a. m.
Bells Landing	9:30 a. m.
Mahaffey	10:00 to 10:30 a. m.
McGees Mills	10:45 a. m.
Burnside	11:10 a. m.
Cherrytree (dinner)	12:00 to 1:00
Westover	1:30 p. m.
New Washington	2:00 p. m.
Ladose	2:20 p. m.
Kerrmoor	3:00 p. m.
New Milport	3:15 p. m.
Carnwath	4:00 p. m.
Boardman	4:10 p. m.
Olanta	4:40 to 4:50 p. m.
O'Shanter	5:15 p. m.
Glen Richey	5:25 p. m.
Curwensville	Supper 6:00
Clearfield	

SUFFRAGISTS HERE FOR BIG CROWD DR. SHAW'S LECTURE

Noted Woman Speaker Heard at Court House On Suffrage Amendment

Clearfield Favored by Suffrage Organization in Sending Dr. Shaw Here—Her Time to March on Larger Towns.

For events in the activities of the field women transpired in the visit here of Dr. Anna Shaw, the noted suffrage lecturer, who is to speak at the house at eight o'clock tonight to an audience which will be composed of the leading women and men of the community.

Dr. Shaw has long been known as one of the leaders of the among the women of her time, her reputation as an orator is unimpaired. An opportunity to hear her will not be neglected by any who appreciate the cause in the women's suffrage amendment, which is to be voted on in November.

Wherever Dr. Shaw has spoken the tour she is now completing, has drawn thousands to hear her address tonight begins promptly eight o'clock, and it is urged by the chairman of the Suffrage association, whose guest Dr. Shaw is while in Clearfield, that who intend to be present be at the seats before that hour.

That Clearfield has secured Shaw for a lecture is an excellent flattering evidence of the growing importance of the local suffrage affairs in the state, at a time of the distinguished speaker has been much in demand, and has been secured by many towns in state much larger than Clearfield.

Dr. Shaw will arrive in Clearfield at 5:55 this evening, and will be guest of Mrs. Frank B. Reed, who leaves early tomorrow morning.

RUSSIANS FAVOR CONTINUING WAR, REGARDLESS OF COST

Grant Meeting in Moscow for Purpose of Selecting Coalition Cabinet

(By United Press) Petrograd, August 30.—Indication of the feeling which prevails throughout Russia, a great mass meeting in Moscow which was attended by members of the duma and representatives from practically all of the organizations in Russia, held the purpose of choosing a coalition cabinet to direct the affairs of the government until the end of the war, placed itself enthusiastically in accord as favoring the continuation of the struggle, whatever the cost.

STOCK QUOTATIONS

(Quotations furnished by telegraph by Crawford, Patton & Company, 1500 building, Philadelphia.) Closing 9:40 p. m.

RAILROADS	
Atchafalpa	100%
B. & O.	100%
Can. Pac.	100%
St. Paul	100%
St. N. & W.	100%
N. Y. C.	100%
N. & W. Pac.	100%
Reading	100%
U. P.	100%
INDUSTRIALS	
Am. Can.	100%
Beth. St.	100%
C. & P.	100%
Gen. Lab.	100%
Gen. El.	100%
P. S. Car	100%
U. S. St.	100%
W. House.	100%

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Total outside Clearfield County, 258 2465

THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS is now a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, a national institution whose reports govern the sale of millions of dollars of advertising space annually. Upon the completion of the first official audit, a full detailed report will be published.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 30, 1915.

THE GATHERING OF THE GOVERNORS.

The eighth annual convention of the governors of our separate states may be useful not only because of their message to the president pledging support "in this hour of deep international concern" but because of the desirability of conference on the larger domestic questions which affect all the states alike, there being undoubtedly a view to secure uniformity or greater similarity in the laws of a number of laws.

Such a gathering of the governors is also useful as a reminder that this is not a consolidated republic but a union of states each with its own head—a dual system of federal and state government. The United States senate is a sense such a reminder, being formed of two representatives from each state whether it be large or small. In the beginning the senators were regarded as "ambassadors of the states," or so Fisher Ames, of Massachusetts, described them. But the senators are less closely associated with the states than the governors, the latter now more manifestly represent the American principle of state autonomy within certain constitutional limits. It has been said in our time that when the president pulls the string the members of both houses of congress dance, but the governors stand apart from the federal establishment and represent only a single branch of the American dual system of government.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION CAMPS.

Following the example set by General Wood in the training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., the Pennsylvania State Penitentiary (infantry battalion) will conduct a camp of military instruction for civilians for a brief period in September. Little can be accomplished in so short a time but if a beginning of this sort were made in every state the ultimate gain could hardly fail to be great.

Under modern conditions the talk of an invincible army of free-born Americans created in a day is the veriest nonsense. Even determined patriots aroused by the thought of defending their country would be practically helpless unless they understood the handling of arms and knew what to do in the ranks to which they rushed. The citizens seeking training at Plattsburg and in the other camps are largely paying their own expenses, and, though this is a useful test of their interest and eagerness to serve, it restricts the training to a comparatively small class and prevents the participation of representatives of the masses of the people. If we are to have such training camps at all—and the need of them is manifest—hard-working young men of the masses who desire instruction should be put to no expense whatever. A government that still lavishly pays out \$176,000,000 a year in pensions to union veterans and alleged union veterans of the ancient war of 1861-5 ought to know how to find the money to pay the cost of military instruction camps at such a time as the present.

It is not possible for a reflecting man to indorse everything Theodore Roosevelt says, but many of his utterances at Plattsburg the other day were pertinent and forceful. "Camps like this," he said, "are schools of civic virtue as well as of military efficiency. Every man worth his salt will wish to come to them. Camps like this are the best possible antidote to 'hyphenate Americanism.' The effort to hoist two flags on the same flag pole always means that one flag is hoisted underneath and the hyphenated American invariably hoists the flag of the United States underneath. We must all be Americans and nothing else. There exists no finer body of American citizens than those of German descent who are Americans in good faith, but the professional German-American is showing himself to be an enemy of his country."

Whether instruction in such camps should be "universal and obligatory for all our young men" during "six months of one or two years," as Mr. Roosevelt suggests, is a question for debate and one which for the present should be left for further consideration. But meanwhile the need of military instruction camps in every state, open to every volunteer student without cost to himself, would scarcely seem to be open to question in any quarter occupied by thinking men.

RABID RUDOLPH



Today's Geographic Study of The Great European War Zone

Duenaburg (or Drinsk), the principal gate guarding the road from the southwest to Petrograd and the key to the defense of the great Dvina river, through which the Germans are apparently aiming at interior Russia and all the line of military and industrial bases in the west, is described by the National Geographic society in today's war primer as follows:

"Duenaburg, on the northeastern bank of the broad Dvina, is the heavily fortified front door to Great Russia, that division of Russia which stands in the same relationship to the empire that Prussia holds to Germany. It is situated where the Dvina makes a sharp angle toward the west, midway on the river's course from Vitebsk through marsh and lake land to the opulent commercial and industrial city of Riga upon the Gulf of Riga. The line between Riga and Duenaburg is 110 miles long. By way of the river, it is considerably longer. The line from Duenaburg, east-southeast, to Vitebsk is 162 miles. This line roughly divides Great Russia from White Russia.

"White Russia, to the south of the Duenaburg line, is probably the poorest, most backward part of European Russia. While some 6,000,000 acres of swamp lands have been drained within its water-soggy surface, its general aspect is still largely that of marsh, swamp, lake and spongy meadow and forest land. In general, the peasants of White Russia are very poor, and have a severe struggle to wage for their existence. One writer says that the memory which he has most characteristic of this land was the picture of a weather-scared, gray-headed peasant standing waist deep in the chill waters of the marsh cuttings edge. This poverty-blighted country, where no great commercial, industrial or cultural center is to be found is that which now lies before the German armies. Beyond the German front door at Duenaburg lies the richer, industrial and agricultural country of the central empire, while west from Lemberg and Kholmie the rich agricultural lands of little Russia, or the Ukraine, and the great city of Kiev.

"Duenaburg is a fortress of the first class. It is also a fortress with traditions; for here in July, 1812, Napoleon's headlong troops, under the command of Oudinot, hurled themselves again and again in vain against the strongly defended bridgehead. It was not until some weeks later that the town was captured by the French under Macdonald. The city was originally founded as a fortress, in 1278, by the Livonian Knights of the Sword. It was mortgaged by one of the grand masters of the order to the king of Poland; was overwhelmed by the legions of Ivan the Terrible of Russia; retaken by Poland in 1582; held alternately by the Swedes and Russians during the 17th century, and finally incorporated in the Muscovite realm in 1772.

The city is situated at the intersection of two main railway lines and a very important branch. These are the Warsaw-Vilna-Petrograd line, the Riga-Vitebsk-Smolensk line, and the branch to the fortified Baltic port of Libau, the only port that Russia possessed before the war whose roadstead was always open. The main features of the city are its fortifications. It has a population of about 75,000 about one-half of which is Jewish. Its industries include sawmills, flour-mills, brick kilns, match factories, distilleries, tobacco factories and tanneries. It enjoyed a moderate degree of importance before the war as a commercial center, doing considerable trade in grains, flax, hemp, cotton and timber.

FOREIGN DENTISTS ATTEND CONGRESS.

(By United Press)

San Francisco, Aug. 30.—Dentists from all parts of the world are attending the Panama-Pacific Dental Congress. With over 3,000 delegates already registered, this meeting is the largest in the history of the profession.

Both the Central and South American republics are fully represented. Chile alone sending 22 delegates. Japan is represented by 20.

The National Dental Association, numbering thousands of members, is represented on the program. Other dental organizations holding separate meetings are the California, Southern California, Utah and the International Dental Federation.

One of the interesting features of the congress is an exhibit showing the latest methods of treating the mouth and teeth.

SUSPECTED OF KILLING SWEETHEART.

(By United Press)

Parsons, Kas., Aug. 30.—Much interest is manifested in the case of Guy Robinson, who is to have a preliminary hearing in court this week on a charge of first degree murder in connection with the death of Mrs. Margaret Lane, who was mysteriously shot in her home on the night of August 8. Mrs. Lane had sued for divorce and was keeping company with Robinson. The latter was in the house at the time of the tragedy, but there were no eye-witnesses to the shooting. Robinson declares the woman committed suicide. Testimony at the coroner's inquest, however, was to the effect that the pair had quarreled before the shooting.

METHOD IS SHOWN FOR TAKING WET OUT OF NEW WHEAT

Dry Grain Should Be Mixed With Damp Wheat And Frequently Changed

Experiments Conducted With Moisture Laden Wheat Reveal Way to Prevent Fermentation and Get Dry Grain Quickly.

Washington, August 28.—Much of the new crop of wheat as delivered from the farm this year has a high moisture content which if put into storage without special treatment is very likely to cause trouble by becoming musty and hot.

By mixing high-moisture wheat together, a method whereby part of the damp wheat of this year's crop can be put into good condition was demonstrated in an experiment at Baltimore which was directed by a grain standardization specialist of department of agriculture in cooperation with the Gambrill Manufacturing company of that same city.

The experiment described was performed to determine if it would be possible or feasible to handle damp wheat in such a way that it would not be necessary to put it through a commercial drier and yet insure its keeping safely in storage or during shipment.

For this experiment one car of Pacific coast white wheat containing 1098 bushels was mixed with one car of eastern red winter wheat containing 1126 bushels and put into storage in an elevator bin. On July 20, samples taken from the white wheat while it was still in the car tested 9.7 per cent in moisture. Samples taken from the red wheat on July 31 while this wheat was also still in the car tested 15.1 per cent. These wheats were thoroughly mixed on August 3 and the mixture was then put into storage in an elevator bin and allowed to remain there until August 6, when it was transferred to another bin. Samples taken from the wheat at the time it was transferred tested 12.9 per cent moisture for the red wheat and 12.2 per cent for the white wheat. The wheat was allowed to remain in the second bin until August 10 when it was transferred to a third bin. Samples taken at this time showed that moisture contents of the red wheat was 12.5 per cent of the white wheat, 12.0 per cent. While the grain was still in the cars the red wheat tested higher in moisture by 3.4 than the white wheat. But August 6 or three days after the wheat had been transferred to the dry wheat so that the difference in their moisture content at that time was only seven-tenths of one per cent. By August 10, or one week after the wheats had been mixed, the difference in their moisture contents had been reduced to only one-half of one per cent.

In order to have a record of the temperature changes in the grain during this experiment, four electrical thermometers were placed at different depths in the bin into which the mixture was run. No appreciable change in temperature was noticed during the transfer of the moisture from the red to the white wheat.

The mixture of damp and dry wheat will facilitate the handling of the wet wheat this year. The miller who buys wet wheat and has some dry wheat to mix it can obviate some of the extra work of handling the damp wheat to keep it in condition and also get it in shape for milling by mixing the two wheats together for a few days. This will also do away with part of the extra work in drying. One car of wheat can be dried down to a low moisture content and then mixed with another car of high moisture content wheat and time and labor be saved. If the mills or elevators are equipped so that they can mix and dry at the same time, this method will greatly increase their capacity for taking care of large quantities of damp wheat.

Avoid The Use of Salicylic Acid And Other Powders For Canning

Bureau of Agriculture Issues Warning Against Dangerous Chemicals. Other Notes of Interest to the Farmer

(By United Press)

Washington, Aug. 30.—With the season of preserving and canning fruit at hand, many housewives who like to put up their own fruit are urged to use some preserving or canning compound. The argument is that this makes the work much easier and insures the keeping quality of the food. As it happens, the principal ingredient in many of these powders is salicylic acid, which is well known as a poisonous substance and which frequently leads to derangement of the digestion.

In many cases of acute articular rheumatism and certain other diseases salicylic acid is useful as a medicine when properly administered but may be a dangerous ingredient in food. Other powders and preserving compounds contain boric acid and are frequently sold under fanciful names as prices much in advance of their real value. The worst feature about these powders is that, while they may prevent the decay of the fruit or vegetable, they also encourage uncleanly or careless work. In addition, if they are eaten with food in excessive quantities they may very well have a bad effect upon the health. The housewife who takes pride in her work will realize that heat, sugar and cleanliness are all that she needs to put up excellent fruits and vegetables that will keep perfectly. Therefore, there is no excuse for running any risk by using preserving powders. The department of agriculture has issued many bulletins and pamphlets showing how to put up fruits and vegetables and these it will be glad to supply without cost.

SPRAY CELERY CAREFULLY.
In order to get celery in proper condition to market, it is necessary for the grower at certain times to spray the plants with Bordeaux mixture, to prevent the destruction of the crop by blight. This mixture contains copper sulphate and if it is used carelessly in spraying the celery plants, the mixture may dry on the plants or run down between the stalks and leave copper sulphate on the stalks used for eating. This deposit of copper may be so large as to be injurious to health and the food and drugs regulations are very strict about the use of salts of copper in foods. It, therefore, behooves growers to spray their celery in such a way that the mixture will go on as a fine spray or mist rather than in streams. This excessive application of copper sulphate does not occur with efficient apparatus working under high pressure—150 pounds or more. Spraying, even with such apparatus, should be stopped, however, as soon as the leaves are thoroughly covered with the mist or the leaves of celery should not be eaten under any circumstances and deposits of copper on them can be disregarded. At any rate, the housewife, before serving celery, should

break up the bunches and thoroughly scrub the stalks. This will remove practically all of the copper that may be deposited by the Bordeaux mixture spray and will eliminate danger of bad effects to the consumer.

PRODUCE INVENTORIES URGED

Farmers are being urged by the poultry specialists of the department of agriculture and also by the various state agricultural colleges to produce infertile eggs by removing candling from their flocks of hens as soon as the eggs for hatching have been secured. This suggestion also may well be followed by amateur or commercial raisers of poultry on a small scale. It is particularly useful for owners of small chicken yards who follow the practice of putting down eggs in water glass for winter consumption.

The chief reason for producing infertile eggs is the fact that an infertile egg keeps good very much longer than one which has in it a germ that is killed by the male bird. It is estimated that one-third of the hen eggs in this country, which amount annually to millions of dollars, are due to the fact that the eggs have been fertilized. In the case of a fertile egg, very little heat will start the germ to develop much as it begins to hatch out under the hen. In the summer heat the germ may start to hatch and then when the temperature falls may die, and this makes the spot or blood ring in an egg. If a fertile egg is kept at 100 degrees Fahrenheit, at the end of 24 hours the germ will begin to develop, and after 3 days the blood vessels of the embryo chick will be clearly distinguishable in the yolk. On the other hand, an infertile egg under the same temperature will show merely slight changes and continue to be good food. At the same time, any egg, fertile or infertile, should be kept as cool as possible, as heat will cause any particular food to deteriorate rapidly. Storing the rooster from the flock has no effect whatever on the laying habits of the hens, although there is still a popular belief that a rooster is essential in the flock.

The department has suggested the following rules for handling eggs on the farm and these can be followed, profitably by any egg raiser.

Heat is the great enemy of eggs, both fertile and infertile. Farmers are urged to follow these simple rules, which cost nothing but time and thought and will add dollars to the poultry yard returns.

1. Keep the nests clean; provide one nest for every four hens.
2. Gather the eggs twice daily.
3. Keep the eggs in a cool, dry room or cellar.
4. Market the eggs at least twice a week.
5. Sell, kill, or confine all male birds as soon as the hatching season is over.

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TAFT LECTURES IN GREEK THEATRE.

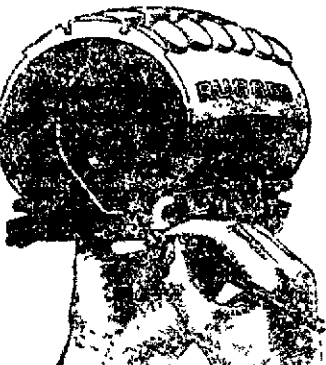
(By United Press)

Berkeley, Aug. 30.—The famous Greek Theatre of the University of California was filled with a large and attentive audience this afternoon to hear the first of a series of three lectures to be delivered by former President William H. Taft on "The Presidency—Its Powers, Duties, Limitations and Responsibilities." The lectures have been arranged under the joint auspices of the university and the Pacific Theological Seminary.

TAFT TALKS ON PRESIDENCY.

(By United Press)

Berkeley, Aug. 30.—Former President William Howard Taft addressed 10,000 students of the University of California and the Pacific Theological Seminary in the open-air Greek theatre, here today. His subject was "The Presidency—Its Powers, Duties and Responsibilities." Today's address is one of three which Taft will give to the students on phases of federal government.



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Expert Advice For the Automobile Owner

Queries and Replies Covering Matters of Importance to the Man Who Runs a Car

Could I install an eight cylinder motor in my chassis?

While the factor of safety of the chassis is no doubt large enough to take care of the installation of an eight cylinder motor, it would be impractical to attempt it on account of the difficulties in connecting up the clutch, etc. Considerable machine work would be necessary, and the expense would be so great that it would not be justified.

What is the cause of gasoline running out of the bottom of my carburetor just as soon as the motor stops?

The probable cause of the gasoline running out is that the heavy fuel which is in the manifold condenses after the car has stopped running and will run back into the carburetor and drip out. By putting a full hot air attachment on the motor so that all the air is heated by passing through a muff surrounding the exhaust manifold the dripping will probably be stopped. It is not a serious trouble, however, and if your motor runs well the change would not do other than perhaps give you a slightly greater fuel economy.

Is there any method by which one can tell what horsepower is being used while a car is moving?

There is no way of telling the power of the engine unless you know its horsepower at various r. p. m. A tachometer may be fitted so as to be read from the driver's seat, and then if you know the horsepower at 1,000 r. p. m., 500 r. p. m., etc., you can tell approximately its horsepower at other speeds. Many race drivers use tachometers instead of speedometers for registering speed.

Under ordinary conditions, how many miles should a car run before the valves need grinding? After running my car 4,000 miles it does not have quite so much power on high gear as it did when new, and the compression is better in some cylinders than others.

A new motor, after having been in use but one month, may require its valves to be ground, and, on the other hand, it may not need valve grinding for two or perhaps three months. In old cars the valves usually need grinding every two or three thousand miles, but some owners take particular pains and grind the valves the moment the compression loss is slight. A new car will need valve grinding in a short time because it is customary to feed excess of oil to such a motor. This causes carbon to accumulate rapidly, and the carbon making its way to the valve face and seat thus requires them to be ground. After the car has been in service the valve grinding periods are not at all frequent.

Where unequal compression exists the valves should be ground, provided, of course, they are properly adjusted when the compression test is made. If the motor is an old one the loss of compression may be due to leaks about the cylinders or to loose pistons, but in your car, which has run only 4,000 miles, such conditions hardly would exist. It is safe to assume, therefore, that the valves need grinding.

The disk clutch on my car slips or lets go entirely on a hard pull after it gets warmed up. Can you explain this?

Failure of the plates to grip one another is caused usually by a weak spring, worn plates or improper lubrication. When the plates are worn you can get relief by adding one or more plates, but there is no necessity for doubling the number. Just add enough plates to take up the loss due to wear on the other plates. It is best to alternate steel and bronze, for the wear is less when dissimilar metals, one soft and another hard, are used. All steel plates could be used and satisfactory results obtained. Aside from the plates you might look over the thrust bearings, for if worn to any extent they may cause the trouble you mention.

Will a poor grade of gasoline cause a motor to knock?

Poor gasoline would quite probably cause a knock in the motor. The low quality fuel may cause slow burning in one or more cylinders. Slow burning will sometimes cause a preignition knock. Continued use of a low grade fuel may cause much carbon to deposit on the piston and this will make a preignition knock. The knock is caused by the piston striking the cylinder wall.

Would an excess of oil or too little oil cause the valves to need grinding sooner than under ordinary conditions?

Should too much oil be fed there is a possibility of carbon being deposited in quantities, due to the burning of the excess oil. This carbon gets into the valve seats and the valve faces and causes pitting, as it is called, and consequent improper seating and loss of compression will follow. The feeding of too small an amount of oil hardly would cause a loss of compression through the valves. But lack of lubricating oil will cause excess wear on the cylinder wall and piston. This wear might allow of gas seepage. A dry motor will become hot more quickly than one properly lubricated, and if operated continually above normal temperature the tendency toward valve warpage will be greater.

How is the wheel base of a car measured?

The wheel base of a car is the distance between the center of the hub caps on one side of the car.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of an underslung car?

The most important feature of a car with an underslung frame is that the center of gravity is lowered, which increases its stability. Turns may be taken at greater speed than with cars whose center of gravity is higher, which makes the road seem a safe

one in this respect. It is claimed that this construction reduces side sway considerably and forms an easier riding car than one with an overhung frame. When an underslung frame is used a raised auxiliary frame is used for supporting the motor, and in nearly all cases the construction tends toward a straight line drive. Cars with underslung frames require large wheels and, hence, large tires. The makers of overhung cars have succeeded in lowering the center of gravity sufficiently to make the vehicles as safe as the underslung type. Nearly all the advantages of the underslung are now in the overhung, and the cost is not so great.

Can you tell me how oxygen is used to remove carbon from cylinders? I have an oxyacetylene welding outfit, but cannot understand what method is used to start combustion between the carbon and oxygen, as the carbon must be at a very high heat before combustion will commence.

It is suggested that the day before operations are to begin the engine be given the conventional kerosene treatment. A half tumblerful of kerosene is poured into each cylinder and permitted to remain there overnight. As a precaution against fire the gasoline is shut off from the carburetor and the motor started so that the fuel in the line will be consumed. Work is done on one cylinder at a time. Taking the first cylinder, a cylinder plug is removed. The motor is then turned over until the piston of that cylinder is on top dead center. If the spark plugs are not removed the points will be come burned, so as a precaution insert oil plugs.

The outfits on the present market are fitted with gauges, and these should be made to register, about twelve pounds. The hose attached to the tank has at its end an injector tube. This tube is directed into the cylinder. The injector is controlled by a valve, in one case a trigger valve, so as to be manipulated easily. A lighted match is dropped into the cylinder and the injector tube inserted into the cylinder and moved around as much as possible so as to cover a large area. The combustion of the carbon is accompanied by sparks and perhaps a little flame. Once the carbon begins to burn the action continues without interruption as long as oxygen is being supplied. The difficulty with many has been in getting the initial burning. The use of burning matches, as before mentioned, is good, but many state that the wax taper is better, insuring immediate burning. When the sparks cease flying the operation is finished. It is advisable after cleaning carbon to grind the valves, but this should not be done if the motor compression is good. A little oil should be poured into each cylinder and the motor turned over a few times after the operation is over, because the flame leaves the cylinder and piston dry.

Can you tell me whether or not an electromagnet for recharging magnets can be made to operate by alternating current?

An electromagnet operated by alternating current cannot be used for recharging magnetos. If a rectifier is placed in the circuit between the line and the electromagnet recharging is possible.

My electric starter does not seem to have power enough to start the car and the lights go down unless the car is being run fast. The storage battery has recently been overhauled. Can you tell me what is the matter?

It appears that poor regulation may be the cause of your trouble. The battery is not properly charged, and hence the lights burn dimly and the cranking motor does not act well. The wiring between the battery and generator may have been disturbed, resulting in broken insulation or a periodic open circuit.

How should the coils and carburetor be regulated to get the most power out of an engine? I got a good start going uphill, but before reaching the top the power seems to die out.

If the hill is too steep the motor naturally will labor and perhaps stop altogether. As soon as the engine shows the effects of a pull a shift should be made to first speed. If your coils give good service while the car is operating on level ground no vibrator adjustment should be made. Adjustments should be made only when there is excessive arcing at the points or when the engine misfires, due to too wide or too narrow a gap between the points.

Can you tell me a good method of cleaning the reflectors of electric headlights?

The best method is by using either whitening or jeweler's rouge. The substance is rubbed over the reflector with a cloth and then wiped with another clean cloth.

Is it a good idea to use castor oil as a lubricant for motors?

Castor oil is used exclusively in high speed motors, such as racing car engines and aeroplane motors, but there are many disadvantages which make it unsuited for ordinary types. There is doubt as to its ever being used by motorists in general. Castor oil is a very stable product and when used in ordinary slow speed motors will run fairly well. The rate of oxidation is too great in that a discussion regarding the various components of a motor of castor oil and its use. Castor oil for ordinary cars causes sticking, and, as aeroplanes use it because of its high viscosity, which is necessary when the piston to cylinder clearance is great, as it is in racing car engines. The chances of gumming and oxidation in such



THE DUCHESS D'AOSTA IN CHARGE OF THE ITALIAN RED CROSS WORK.

A new photograph of the Duchess d'Aosta, who is now in charge of the Italian Red Cross nurses. The Duke d'Aosta, her husband, is a commanding officer in the army of King Victor Emmanuel IV.

speed motor, is much less than in the slow running motors, and, further, these conditions usually begin after the motor has stopped. Racing motors are stopped only after a race and the cylinders are little better than the cylinders of a car, not for them, are cleaned thoroughly before the next race. In ordinary practice the starting and stopping, especially in cold weather, would seal the pistons. The odor of burning castor oil is another objection, and the price of chemically pure castor oil is prohibitive.

At night I have noticed a spark from the metal edging of the footboards of my car. What causes this?

A battery wire may be touching some metal part of the car. There is a short circuit somewhere, and if you will trace every circuit you no doubt will find the leak.

My car does not get a continual supply of oil. The oil will flow through the oil sight feed for awhile and then stop. If the engine is stopped the oil will flow again, but not until then. The pump is in good condition. The oil line is clear, and there are no air leaks. Is there any remedy for this?

From the description you give it is very difficult to state exactly what the cause of your trouble is. It may be from several causes. For instance, it may be possible that the pipes leading to the sight feed and motor are clogged, and it is suggested that you disconnect all of these pipes and thoroughly clean them. The pump takes oil from a long tube like strainer screwed in the bottom on the side of the case. This often becomes covered with dirt and lint, causing the pump to work badly. It is always necessary to disconnect the oil pump and take out this strainer occasionally and remove all dirt and sediment. It would be a good thing, also, to examine the pump and see if the packing is worn out. If it is it should be renewed. All the pipes are direct lines, and if cleaned and free from traps the only trouble can be in the pump or strainer. The remedy will therefore be to repair the pump and clean out the strainer.

There is a peculiar grinding noise in the transmission of my car? It is heard only when running on high speed and at a rate of from about fifteen to twenty-five miles per hour. Can you advise me as to what is the trouble?

If the gears give a steady hum when the car is operated in high there may be nothing wrong with the gears. A steady hum from the rear axle is emitted by nearly all makes of cars. However, if there are stresses at intervals in the sound the gears may be out of round. This is another way of saying that either the gears are not running true or the gears themselves are out of shape. Such a condition may be caused by improper initial belt adjustment, but more usually by tampering therewith or by the gears being allowed to operate in oil containing small particles of metal. There may be one or more teeth with high spots. It is surprising what damage dirt can do to rear axle gears. A small particle of dirt on one of the teeth may cause the gears to give an unsteady sound like that caused by gears which themselves are running out of alignment. The thrust bearings may be worn. It is advised that you have the gears removed and trued up in the shop, for it is almost impossible to detect the cause of it out of round when the gears are in the casing. If you do not wish to go to this trouble try clean lubricant, and before placing it in the case wash the case thoroughly and give the gears a good cleaning, also using kerosene free in both instances.

I have been told to put moth balls in my gasoline to eliminate carbon deposits. Is there anything in moth balls to injure the cylinders and spark plugs?

Since the moth ball is a product more than a product of heavy oils there is nothing in moth balls to injure the motor. It is apparent there is much carbon in the substance, and it appears that instead of reducing the carbon deposit it should increase it.

My engine uses too much oil, and it leaks all over the timing gear case. Do you think it probable that something around the bearings is loose?

The bearings appear to be worn excessively. The leaking through the timing gear case may be due to oil getting into it through the front main bearing. Much oil may be lost by leaking through the rear bearing.

Kindly explain how a storage battery is made of four lead plates 6 by 3 inches. What kind of acid should it take?

A lead storage battery consists essentially of a number of lead plates, each cast in the form of a grid, and a glass container. The spaces in the plates are filled with oxide of lead in the case of the positive plates and spongy or finely divided lead in the case of the negative. In the construction of your battery two of the plates will act as positive and two as negative. The plates should have means for making suitable connection, and usually this connection is made. The glass jar which holds the plates should be of sufficient size to accommodate the plates and the solution. On the bottom of the container two treated wood blocks are placed, these being used to support the plates. The plates are set upon the blocks so that the negative plate faces a positive plate. Between each two plates are treated wood separators. You will have to buy these of some storage battery company, or you might try some good grade of porous wood or hard rubber drilled with small holes. These separators have a small end section and are as long as the plates themselves. Separators of one-half by one-fourth inch section will do. With the plates in position connection is made between the two positive plates and between the two negative and the terminals from each set brought out to be attached to lugs. These lugs are attached to a hard rubber cover for the container. The cover should be about three-fourth inch above the tops of the plates. After the plates have been connected to the lugs and the cover is in position molten tar should be poured all over the cover and tar around the lugs, so as completely to seal the jar. After the tar has become hard dilute sulphuric acid of specific gravity of one and twenty-eight hundredths. This should be poured through the hole in the cover and enough poured into the jar to completely cover the tops of the plates.

What is it that makes black spots in rod and main bearings?

The small specks are caused by carbon being embedded in the metal.

I have read an article saying that peroxide of hydrogen, if applied properly, will burn out the carbon deposits in motor car cylinders. It says to squirt it into the intake manifold through a small hole near where the pipe branches and while the engine is running. Will this in any way injure the engine?

We have not heard of a case where peroxide of hydrogen has been used successfully as a carbon remover. However, theoretically it should cause some of the carbon to be removed. When peroxide of hydrogen is introduced into the combustion chamber of an engine while the engine is firing, water and oxygen are formed. These are formed by the decomposition of the peroxide. Under certain conditions of rapid heating to about 100 degrees centigrade the peroxide will cause an explosion to occur. The oxygen given off by the peroxide tends to cause the carbon to burn, and many say that the water also formed will free the carbon. Not a few have used water as a means of removing carbon, claiming that when water is introduced into the motor through the air valve of the carburetor it is converted into steam upon reaching the combustion chamber and the action of the steam on the carbon tends to loosen it. The use of peroxide of hydrogen should not injure the motor in any way.

Subscribe for The Progress.

DESCRIBES WIERD HAVOC BY GERMAN "PILSENER."

(By United Press)
Warsaw, Aug. 28.—(By Mail.)—"Small arms and bullets are playing no role in the present war. The rifle is the infantryman's toy. The infantryman does not fight. When the big guns have finished the infantryman merely scrambles into the trenches they have won and occupies them."

This is the statement of Surgeon-Major Lesghintseff, who has just returned from the scene of the big battle in Galicia.

"Seven-eighths of the wounds are from shells, half of these from big calibre shells and the rest from field howitzers and field guns."

The shell that the Russians most fear is the Skoda 42 centimetre projectile weighing 2,800 pounds. They are known to the soldiers as "Pilseners."

The normal trajectory of the Skoda gun is 21.2 miles high and in soft ground the shells penetrate 20 feet before exploding. The "Pilseners" are howitzer guns and the projectiles except in diameter do not represent the famous Krupp 42 centimetre shells, also used by the Germans.

Describing the effect of a "Pilsener" shell, the surgeon said:

"It kills everyone within 150 yards and kills others who are further off. The mere pressure of gas breaks in the partitions and roofs of bombproof shelters. Scores of men, who escape metal fragments, stones and shovels of earth, are killed, lacerated or blinded by the pressure of gas. Men who are only a short distance away are torn asunder. Sometimes only the clothes are stripped off. Of men close by not a fragment remains, the clothes disappear and only small metal articles are found. If the shell is very near the explosion melts rifle barrels as if they were struck by lightning. Men who disappear in such explosions are often reported missing, as there is no proof of their death."

WORLD CONGRESS OF DENTISTS.

(By United Press)
San Francisco, Aug. 30.—The Panama-Pacific Dental Congress, which convened in San Francisco today for a ten-day session, constitutes the largest gathering of dentists in the history of the profession. Nearly 5,000 dentists, including leaders of the profession from many parts of the world, are here to exchange views and listen to addresses dealing with the latest discoveries and most modern methods in dentistry. Twenty affiliated organizations will meet in conjunction with the congress, among them being the International Dental Federation, the National Dental Association and the State Dental societies of Washington, Oregon, California, Utah and Idaho.

W. O. W. MEET.

(By United Press)
Pensacola, Aug. 30.—The Woodmen of the World from Florida, Alabama and Georgia, including over ten thousand of the Uniform Rank are in annual encampment here.

PARTY CONVENTIONS IN KENTUCKY.

(By United Press)
Louisville, Aug. 30.—The state conventions of the Democratic and Progressive parties have attracted a large number of Kentucky politicians to this city. The Progressives begin their convention this afternoon and the Democrats will assemble tomorrow. The work of the conventions will be confined to the adoption of platforms for the state campaign and the ratification of the tickets nominated in the recent primaries. The Progressives, it is expected, will declare for state-wide prohibition, pledging compensation to affected interests. The Democrats will endorse the present county unit law.

CANADA'S EXPOSITION OPENS.

(By United Press)
Toronto, Aug. 30.—A decided military tone has been given to Canada's great industrial exhibition, which was formally opened this afternoon by Sir J. S. Hendrie, lieutenant-governor of Ontario, who, wearing an electric button, started the machinery in the various buildings. In the decoration of the buildings and grounds a patriotic motive is noticeable. The flags of England and her allies are everywhere and the stars and stripes also are much in evidence. In front of the main grand stand daily exhibitions are to be given of the spectacle, "The March of the Allies," together with motion pictures, brought from England, depicting scenes in connection with the war.

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Wanted—A good capable man as a janitor, or looking for work in winter. Apply J. G. SELF WANTED.

Wanted—Competent nurse girl. Progress.

Wanted—Middle aged woman to do house work for man. Apply 503 Street. A 27-28.

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FOR RENT

Wanted—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Apply South Second street.

Wanted—On Cherry between First and Second a child's white knit dress please return to The Progress office. a-24 tf.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Each copy per line per insertion. No charge for first line.

Prothonotary
We are authorized to announce **E. MOORE**, of Clearfield, as a candidate for prothonotary, subject to the rules of the Republican primary election. 6-11 tf.

Register and Recorder
We are authorized to announce **ED. MOORE**, of Clearfield, as a candidate for Register and Recorder, subject to the rules of the Republican primary election. 6-10 tf.

Register and Recorder
We are authorized, to announce **EVANS**, of DuBois, as a candidate for Register and Recorder, subject to the rules of the Republican primary election. 6-7 tf.

County Commissioner
We are authorized to announce **E. S. McCLOSKEY**, of Clearfield, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the rules of the Republican primary election. 4-11 tf.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER
We are authorized to announce **WM. SMITH**, of Lawrence, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the rules of the Republican primary election. P. O. Box, Hyde, Pa.

PROTHONOTARY
We are authorized to announce **E. M. GALLAGHER**, of Clearfield, as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the rules of the Republican primary election.

For County Commissioner
We are authorized to announce **H. H. McCULLY**, of Osceola, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the rules of the Republican primary election. e.o.d.6-7

County Treasurer
We are authorized to announce **A. J. LINE**, of Clearfield, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the rules of the Republican primary election. Wed and Sat.

County Commissioner
We are authorized to announce **ARY L. JONES**, of Clearfield, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the rules of the Republican primary election. a. o. d.

County Commissioner
We are authorized to announce **H. SPENCER**, of DuBois, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the rules of the Republican primary election. 6-1 e. o. d.

RICHARD M. REED

(Better known as Dick)

FOR

Register and Recorder

Will Appreciate Your Support

The BROKEN COIN

By EMERSON HOUGH

From the Scenario by GRACE CUNARD

Copyright, 1915, by WRIGHT A. PATTERSON

Reprinted from the Motion Picture Drama of the Same Name. Produced by the Universal Film Manufacturing Company.

SYNOPSIS.

Kitty Gray, a beautiful woman, finds a broken coin, the inscription on which arouses her curiosity and leads her, at the order of her employer, to go to the principal of the school to place the coin in the hands of the principal. She is surprised to find the coin in the hands of a man who is chasing the score of the broken coin.

NINTH INSTALLMENT.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

The Trap.

"Mademoiselle, give it to me! Let me see it."

The voice of Count Frederick was urgent. For once he had met a situation sufficient to shake him from his calm.

Kitty Gray made no answer, as she turned back, the coin tightly clasped in her hand. She cast on him a look so full of womanly anger as might have scorched him—an anger now devoid of fear. Caged, trapped, left without resources, helpless in the hands of an enemy, still she seemed deadlier than that enemy now.

"Will you not?" The man's voice had in it now something almost of pleading. Count Frederick felt something of shame at his own part in this.

"No," she answered at length, her voice low and even, passing over the words. "No, I will not. Come and take it from me if you dare. You have seen that once, why not again?"

He turned away with a sudden gesture, his face red in chagrin over the failure of her tactic.

"You remember that?" said he, "when we were together? Must I be yet more foolish with you? It is not that I like the part, mademoiselle; be sure of that. It was not myself but my man who held hands upon you that other time."

"He is still your man. You yourself are willing to persecute a woman and a stranger. You are no better than he."

"Suppose I am not, then. Does it look as though you would gain much by defying me? Come, now. The coin is nothing to you; it is everything to me. I swear it is more than I thought it ever would be. It is life and death for me, and more than that, mademoiselle. Would you stand between me and an ambition such as that? I would repay you a hundredfold in any way you needed, if you would but listen to reason. But perhaps a woman does not know the word for reason."

"No, I do not. I remember only one word, and that is hate for you! When my chance comes I shall still remember that. In turn I will put you behind the bars if ever the opportunity comes to me. And you shall stay there always for all of me. I hate you!"

Count Frederick smiled grimly. "There is comfort in that word, mademoiselle," said he. "Rather than leaden-eyed indifference, at least. But as for me, I do not hate you, neither am I indifferent toward you. I only—well, mademoiselle, I try only to think of the coin and what it means to me."

"It belonged to you, monsieur, it would have gone to you long ago. If you ever owned it you would own it now."

A sudden change came over the face of the nobleman as he caught the conviction in these words. They touched for him some consciousness long left unexpressed.

"What do you mean?" he asked in a low voice. "What is it that you mean when you say that?"

"When Frederick, Count of Gretzshoffen, deserves this coin; when he earns it; when he gains title by virtue of right thoughts and deeds, then perhaps it will come to him; surely not before. This coin," she held it now out before her in her hand. "It will come eventually to that place where it belongs. It is seeking for that place now. The people really own it. They ask freedom and justice and liberty. And now you ask me why I cling to it; why it clings to me. I suppose it is because something impels me, compels me to do what I have done."

Count Frederick turned to compose himself to a situation of greater calm. As he did so, and about to seat himself upon the lower stair, something fell from the pocket of his coat; something which he had brought with him from his room, in the hope that it had not been observed there by this woman. It fell now face upward on the stair between them, and he saw that she had seen it. He accepted the fact, and at first did not attempt to pick up the little picture, for it was the little picture which he had brought with him from his room.

"You saw, mademoiselle?" said he. "I had hoped that you would not."

"Yes, I see it now. I saw it there in your room," answered Kitty contemptuously. "You ask why I venture into your apartments now and then. Have I not the right? May I not claim my own property? I am not familiar with the laws of Gretzshoffen. Indeed, it seems to me there are no laws in this land. Not knowing how to regulate my property by process of law, what shall I do—wait and lose it, or take my own when I find it?"

Count Frederick smiled at this.

"You claim the coin also by that law?" said he. "Very well, I claim my picture by that law. Possession is nine points of the law of any land. Will you trade this for that?"

"No," emphatically.

"There is no bargain concluded," said he. "So then I suppose we will wait here until doomday."

"Yes," replied Kitty.

"Where is he? Is he at home?" "We do not know," stammered the major-domo, the first to speak. Rôleau, caught some sense of what was coming on, saw the men approaching, and darted back to warn his mistress, whose long delay he could not understand. He hurried swiftly, on tip-toe, along the halls he knew so well, and naturally met no opposition. He reached the door of the room where he had left Kitty, glanced within, and found the room empty. He turned this way and that, not knowing what to do, and fearing to turn back toward the main stairway, passed deeper to the rear.

All at once he heard the voice of Kitty, loud and clear: "Rôleau! Rôleau! A moi! Vite! Vite!"

He hastened on down the hall, knowing that his mistress was once more in some desperate plight, and so found himself at length face to face at the foot of the staircase with the Count Frederick, who turned to meet him.

"Eh bien, Rôleau?" smiled the latter. "What, again? You are most faithful, shall I say most industrious, in the service of this lady? I would you had been so devoted in my own."

"As you please, master," replied Rôleau, with a plumb. "But where is she?"

"She seems safe," said Count Frederick coolly, and waved a hand.

Rôleau came front to front against the iron grille doors which barred access for the inmates of the little prison. He shook at the bars in frenzy as he saw her. She approached him, her eyes wide with joy at his coming.

"So then, this was why!" cried Rôleau. "Open this gate, I say." In his passion he forgot his own position and turned on his master, ordering him as though Count Frederick himself were the servant in this place.

"Rôleau, you will yet exhaust my patience. This is my home. I have had almost enough of your running back and forth in it as you like. This is the last time. Out of here, you follow."

"Is it so?" grinned Rôleau savagely, his own mind upon the main situation of menace to his mistress. "There is she!"

"I do not know, captain. She was here but now. We did not see her enter, but saw her leave. She and her man come and go often—somewhat mysteriously, I must admit."

"When was she here last?"

"Within the hour, I was about to say."

"And who was with her?"

"Her man, whom I have just mentioned. They came in, apparently from the country; apparently from travel. They came in at the rear entrance, so it seems. Soon after her arrival a gentleman inquired for her."

"The clerk looked about him. Count Sachio by this time had approached the door, and would have been glad enough to pass out. Detained by the porter for a time, he now had met the gardemur, who allowed no one to leave the place. The captain approached him."

"Monsieur, you must join us for a time," and led him toward the desk, where he resumed his questioning of the hotel force."

"Is this the gentleman?" he inquired of the clerk. The latter nodded.

"What did this gentleman say?"

"He asked me where was the charming young woman, the American. He said he had known her before."

"Has anyone else inquired for the young American lately? Has anyone else been in her apartments?"

The clerk considered for an instant. "One other, monsieur le capitaine, yes."

"Who—when was it?"

"A gentleman whose name I dislike to speak in public."

"Speak; it is the law."

"Very well, then, it was Monsieur le Comte Frederick of Gretzshoffen."

"The Count Frederick, when was he here?"

"Ah, that was before the return of the young woman from an absence of several days."

The officer turned to his men. "Those of you who remain," he said, "will guard all these whom we have questioned here. Prevent all from leaving the hotel. I must go to find the Count Frederick himself and bring him here. Perhaps through him we may find something of the whereabouts of the young woman herself. Once we find her we have found the solution of this crime."

"Who was the victim?" he demanded of the clerk.

"That we cannot say. This maid alone has seen."

CHAPTER XXXV.

Stone Walls Do Not a Prison Make.

Rôleau, guardian of the fortunes of his mistress, had remained at that portion of the palace which seemed to him most useful as a coin of vantage in watching against intrusion. He had not been aware of the quiet advance of Count Frederick when the latter had been summoned by the electric bell set off by Kitty's presence in his own apartments. He knew nothing of the device by which the count had managed to trap the intruder; knew nothing of the cause of the long silence on the part of Kitty, whom he had left alone in the count's apartments.

As for the attendants of the palace itself, no alarm came from them. In truth, they all were in the front part of the building, grouped near the great windows or the street door, whether they had been called by certain alarms. They had seen hurrying troops, had heard the challenge of the officers of the law. That challenge came closer to them. A little group of men marching hurriedly, men in uniform, now ascended the great stairs. A loud rapping came at the doors of Count Frederick's palace. "Open, in the name of the king!" came the summons.

The servants, terrified, lacking the command of their master, not knowing where that master was, knew no alternative but to obey. The door was opened. The captain of gendarmes and his squad entered.

"The master of this place," he demanded of the man who had just entered.

"Where is he? Is he at home?"

"We do not know," stammered the major-domo, the first to speak.

Rôleau, caught some sense of what was coming on, saw the men approaching, and darted back to warn his mistress, whose long delay he could not understand. He hurried swiftly, on tip-toe, along the halls he knew so well, and naturally met no opposition. He reached the door of the room where he had left Kitty, glanced within, and found the room empty. He turned this way and that, not knowing what to do, and fearing to turn back toward the main stairway, passed deeper to the rear.

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TENNIS CLASSIC BEGINS TODAY AT FOREST HILL, N. Y.

East And West Meet In Great Struggle For Supremacy In The Net Game

Old Favorites and New on Hand for Gruelling Contests Which Will Decide American Championship for a Year.

BY GEORGE R. HOLMES.

(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

"For East is East and West is West, And ne'er the twain shall meet—"

Forest Hills, Aug. 30.—Rudyard Kipling was all wrong. For the East did meet the West here today, for the national tennis championships, and there was blood in the eyes of the western invaders. To the strictly neutral correspondent, however, there appeared to be an equal amount of gore in the orbs of the eastern defenders, for they were fighting for the retention of their titles, and for what is infinitely dearer to eastern hearts—the east's athletic prestige, which has suffered slightly of late. So all things considered, early indications pointed to a "bird of a scrap." No holds were barred.

The east counted on four men to bear the brunt of the fury of the western attack—R. Norris Williams, of Philadelphia, present holder of the national title; Karl Behr, middle states champion and all around star; Teddy Pell, possessor of the backhand stroke that has made him famous, and George Church, intercollegiate champion, and young sensation. Behind these four, in massed array, stood a galaxy of near stars, would be stars, has beens, and merely persons with white pants.

Headed by the slashing, driving, titian-haired McLoughlin, far off California had four entries that represented the attacking power of sunset section, and it was an awe-inspiring front. The big hope was placed on McLoughlin, of course, just as it was some time ago when Davis cup was in danger. And a comparison of the eastern and western offensive and defensive strength simmered down to the question of how much chance the big pair—Williams and Behr—have of beating the comet-like westerner.

"Good chance," said the east.

"Fat chance," said the west. And there you are.

McLoughlin has to take the offensive, as the title already is Williams. But that phase of tennis playing, according to the red-headed one's supporters, is where he shines. One thing was being pointed to by eastern adherents—the fact that McLoughlin lowered his colors once this year at Seabright, N. J., to Karl Behr. Then Williams turned around and beat Behr. That much of the dope favored Williams today. But no tennis enthusiast has forgotten how the reserve of Wilding and Brooks last year in the Davis cup matches broke under the terrific drives and slashing returns of McLoughlin. His work at that time earned him the title of the world's best.

Flanking McLoughlin for the west's attack were "Wild Bill" Johnston, Ward Dawson, and Thomas Bundy, McLoughlin's partner in possession of the national doubles title.

Today's events were for the most part merely warm-ups for the real matches. The rookies were being weeded out, and the underbrush cleared away for the regular fight. That the play finally would narrow down to Williams and McLoughlin few had any doubt. Behr, while conceded to be one of the most dangerous entrants of the lot, doesn't stack up with the former pair, in the opinion of tennis critics. He can be regarded, they opine, as a distinctly dangerous dark horse.

One of the largest crowds that ever attended the championships was in the stands as play commenced.

INTEREST IN GIBSON TRIAL.

(By United Press)

Indianapolis, Aug. 30.—The trial of James H. Gibson and Frederick Cochran, charged with violation of the primary election laws, is to proceed in the criminal court here this week, unless counsel for the defense succeed in securing a postponement. The trial promises to attract much attention because of its possible bearing on the cases of Mayor Bell, Thomas Taggart and other prominent political leaders against whom similar charges are pending.

BRITISH STOP COAL EXPORTS.

(By United Press)

London, Aug. 30.—The order-in-council absolutely prohibiting the export of British coal anywhere except to British possessions and protectorates will become effective at midnight tonight. The export of coal heretofore has been restricted to the British possessions and to countries which are allies of Great Britain. The new ruling eliminates all the allies.

Gossip for Tonight's Tea Table

Chief McHenry and Walter Camper spent Sunday in Altoona visiting their friends Yee Lee and One Lung.

Richard Carrier, of Altoona, spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives here.

J. R. Chase and A. L. Kline attended the Eagle's picnic at Sanborn, Saturday.

Dale Chaplin and John Graham left today for a week's camping on the mountains.

Miss Carrie Carrick left today for Akron, Ohio, where she will teach the coming term.

Mrs. Tris Remsnyder and sons are visiting Dr. and Mrs. Winner on Weaver Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Donovan, of Newberry, are visiting friends and relatives in town.

Miss Catherine Hoover has returned to her home after spending some time at Newberry.

Logan Cramer, one of The Progress' delivery boys, returned home from Morrisdale Saturday.

Miss Lulu Remsnyder returned home Saturday after spending several weeks with her brother at Middleboro, Ky.

Miss Helen Oyler formerly of Clearfield, but now of Gettysburg, has returned to her home after a visit with Miss Lois Mather, of South Clearfield.

Frank Ardary, who has been visiting Commissioner Bowman on West Third Avenue, returned to his home in Pittsburg, Saturday.

Mrs. M. E. Welch and daughters, Helen, Mildred and Annie, of Williams, who have been camping at Locust Lodge, with George McCullough's family, for the past 10 days, are spending a few days at the home of Mrs. Arthur Row, on South Second street.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

First National bank Falls Creek to Florence Hartzfeld, land in DuBois, \$587.50.

George Kirk et ex to Stephen Koska et ex, land in Gulich township.

Kittanning Coal company to Frank Hantiss, land in Gulich township \$65.

B. & S. Coal and Coke company to Rochester & Pittsburg Coal & Iron company, land in Troutville \$24,161.55.

L. C. Norris trustee to James Smith, land in Curwensville \$2000.

Anthony Stutz to Mary Piter, land in Ramey \$300.

Caroline Moriarity to Catherine Dixon, land in Morris township \$370.

Philipsburg Land and Coal company to Edward Harris Sr., land in Morris township \$1.

Andrew Anderson to John Edlund, land in Cooper \$700.

Hugh McCullough to Samuel Shaginaw land in DuBois \$200.

Zoe Vandervort to Dee Sober, land in DuBois \$1.

Nora Sober to Zoe Vandervort, land in DuBois \$1.

A. S. Woods to Leonard Pancoast, land in Lawrence township \$650.

Leslie Stewart treasurer to John Bezilla, land in Woodward \$16.65.

James Gray to John Lucas, land in Gulich \$250.

Kittanning Coal company to Paul Bobinchak, land in Woodward \$55.

Kittanning Coal company to Paul Bodinchak, land in Woodward \$33.

Kittanning Coal Co., to Paul Bobinchak, land in Woodward \$100.

W. W. Rohn to Lawrence Rohn, land in Karthaus \$1.

J. P. Rice to Arthur Rummings, land in Lawrence \$250.

William Hopkins trustee to Anna Wayland, in DuBois \$475.

Henry Shaffer to James Douthill, land in Sandy \$1250.

J. W. Spangle to Mrs. Mary Anderson, land in Rosebud village \$600.

James Nelson to Peter Dunlap, land in Sandy \$1410.

German Authorities Agreed That Action Must be Taken Soon

Von Tirpitz Expected to Hold Out For The Submarine Policy Which Has Placed Germany in Hot Water

BELIEVES DISAVOWAL IS UNNECESSARY

LOCAL TELEPHONE COMP'Y CONNECTS WITH BELL SYSTEM

Important Agreement Places the Bell System at the Command Of Local Subscribers

H. & C. Subscribers Many Now Secure Connections Anywhere in the United States Where Bell System Operates.

The Huntingdon and Clearfield Telephone company, one of the largest and best equipped independent companies in Pennsylvania, has executed a contract with the American Telephone and Telegraph company for the handling of long distance messages over the lines of the allied Bell companies. This agreement has been executed, and a physical connection established between the new and tested out service will be open to the public on Wednesday morning, September 1.

This arrangement has been made by the Huntingdon and Clearfield company for the accommodation of its subscribers for long distance business, and any H. & C. subscriber can, after September 1, call from his own phone to any point in the United States connected by the Bell system. Clearfield subscribers to the H. & C. service when out of town can now call their homes over the Bell-H. & C. service.

The success of the H. & C. company in making this arrangement with the Bell people is unusual, it not being the general policy of the Bell corporation to operate in conjunction with any but its own subsidiaries. The new service opens up subscribers to the local service telephone facilities equal to any in the world.

OPENING DAY OF OHIO STATE FAIR

(By United Press) Columbus, Aug. 30.—During this week Columbus will be the mecca for thousands who annually attend the Ohio State Fair. The management expects the exhibition which opened today to surpass any previous triumph. In many of the departments the entries this year have exceeded any former record. An elaborate program of free entertainment has been provided. The races were inaugurated this afternoon and will be continued through Friday.

DAILY LESSON IN HISTORY

One Hundred Years Ago Today 1815—The chiefs of eight of the principal Indian tribes east of the Mississippi assembled at Detroit for a grand council, which resulted in the signing of a peace treaty with the United States.

Seventy-five Years Ago Today 1840—Hazen S. Pingree, who served four terms as mayor of Detroit and two terms as governor of Michigan, born at Denmark, Me. Died in London, June 16, 1901.

Fifty Years Ago Today 1865—The Democrats of New Jersey met in state convention at Trenton and nominated Gen. Theodore Runyon for governor.

Twenty-five Years Ago Today 1890—Act of congress providing for an inspection of food imports and exports by the department of agriculture, and empowering the president to retaliate upon foreign nations discriminating against the United States.

One Year Ago Today 1914—The city of Amiens was captured by the Germans; the allies continued their retreat to the line of the Seine; Paris made preparations to withstand a siege.

(By United Press) Berlin, August 20.—Grand Admiral von Tirpitz believes with Chancellor von Bethmann-Holweg and Foreign Minister von Jagow that Germany's difference with the United States should be adjusted only by a disavowal of the attack on the Arabic. This information was gained this morning from an authoritative source by a United Press representative.

Just what are the ideas of the head of the German navy has not been ascertained, but it is believed that he is loath to agree to any policy which will tend to lessen activity of his undersea boats, and that he will be the last of the kaiser's advisors to agree to any such policy.

Washington, August 30.—Acting upon advice received this morning from ambassador Gerard, Secretary Tumulty today authorized the statement that Germany's reply to the Lusitania note, dealing with the broad question of submarine warfare, together with an official pronouncement on the Arabic attack, may be expected in Washington at any time. No forecast of the contents of either note was made.

London, August 30.—The British steamer Sir William Stephenson, of 1600 tons, was sunk today by a German submarine. The vessel was registered in Newcastle.

CLEARFIELD VETERANS NOT TO HAVE REUNION IN 1915

Grand Review in Washington Occurs at Same Time, Causing Abandonment

There will be disappointment to many of the old soldiers and sailors of Clearfield county in the announcement that the annual reunion scheduled to be held in DuBois this year has been abandoned on account of a conflict of dates. The date set for this annual gathering was the same as that fixed for the Grand Review to be held in Washington, and as there are many who wish to attend the larger gathering it was thought better to abandon the plans for a local reunion.

PENSACOLA IS HOST TO WOODMEN.

(By United Press) Pensacola, Aug. 30.—Pensacola today began the entertainment of one of the largest gatherings of Woodmen of the World ever held in this part of the country. The occasion is the annual encampment of the uniform rank of the tenth district, comprising the states of Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Competitive drills, reviews and parades will be daily features of the week's program.

VOTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

(By United Press) Baton Rouge, Aug. 30.—The proposal to hold a constitutional convention in Louisiana will be accepted or rejected by the voters at a special election tomorrow. At the same time delegates to the proposed convention will be elected. If called by majority vote, the convention will assemble in New Orleans next month.

REPORTED BREAK "ROT"

(By United Press) Washington, August 30.—"The report of a break between President Wilson and Colonel House is all rot," said Secretary Tumulty at the White House today.

VILLA ASSASSINATED?

(By United Press) El Paso, August 30.—Unconfirmed reports were circulated here today that General Villa has been assassinated. The story caused Villa first currency to touch a new low base among bankers.

ADJOURN TO VISIT HOMES.

(By United Press) Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 30.—The legislature is expected to adjourn Monday or Tuesday, or at least to take a lengthy recess. Many of the members deem it necessary to return home to look after their crops.



BUSINESS MEN RECEIVING FIRST LESSONS IN CARE AND USE OF RIFLES

Plattsburg, N. Y.—Lieutenant Bull, standing on the right, is seen addressing Company "G" in the Business Men's training camp here, on how to handle and care for their rifles. Breech, stock, barrel and sight are being explained to the "rookies" in such a way that they soon familiarized themselves not only with the technical terms, but also knew how to take care of the guns. While a number of the men in the camp are accustomed to handling firearms, due to the fact that many of them hunt big game in the Rockies during their vacation period, still, the majority of the men knew practically nothing about a rifle excepting the fact that it shoots.

HOSPITAL MOVES ON WHEELS WITH TROOPS AT FRONT

Finest Travelling Hospital in The World at The Front "Somewhere in France"

Built From Proceeds of Subscriptions Solicited by Sister of the Late King Edward of England.

BY WILBUR S. FORREST. (United Press Staff Correspondent.) London, Aug. 18.—(By Mail.)—The finest travelling hospital in the world is somewhere in France today.

Known as the "Princess Christian Hospital Train," it was built from subscriptions solicited by the sister of the late King Edward, who provided a similar equipment, though smaller during the Boer war.

Every requirement necessary for the care of 400 desperately wounded soldiers is provided in eight coaches of the 700 foot conveyance. Six additional carriages provide lounging quarters for the sick and slightly wounded on their way to base hospitals from the front. Several coaches are equipped with beds, a kitchen, lockers, hot and cold water and electric and gas appliances including illumination.

Another affords sleeping accommodations for nurses and doctors while another is a complete operating room. Hundreds of details throughout the moving hospital are supplied from the latest knowledge of hospital and surgical supplies. If necessary it can be sidetracked at an isolated waystation near a battle front and be employed at a stationary hospital.

A joint committee of the leading railways of France and England supervised the construction of the train at Birmingham.

Much has been said of the famous American hospital of Paris but little is known of the "American Hospital of London."

In the Duchess of Connaught's Canadian Red Cross hospital at Clivedon Wood, on the Thames, scores of nurses and 42 doctors from Canadian and American cities care for the Canadian "Indians" as they come wounded and torn from the battlefields across the channel. There are tennis, golf, billiards and quarts for the convalescent and the true Canadian idea of food, fresh air and laughter to condition the wounded men again for the ever-raging struggle from which they came. Patients are fed on fresh eggs, plump chicken and jam and biscuits direct from Canada. They are given the open air treatment as soon as possible, and most any day can be found a fleet of rolling beds flanking a foot ball field nearby, where simon pure Canadian football is the order.

The new hospital, which is being enlarged to care for 500 patients, is regarded as a model of hospitals in England. It is equipped with light, airy operating rooms, medical and surgical stores, laboratories and x-ray rooms, embracing all the latest in medical science.

"It makes you homesick for Canada," said one Canadian recruit today. He got it in the leg in France and with two crutches he was playing football, his chief desire being to kick the ball with his injured leg.

Mail advices from Ghent, Belgium,

OUR DAILY BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Luther E. Hall, governor of Louisiana, born in Morehouse Parish, La., 46 years ago today.

Charles S. Hamlin, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, born in Boston, 54 years ago today.

Henry F. Hollis, United States senator from New Hampshire, born at Concord, N. H., 46 years ago today.

Marion LeRoy Burton, president of Smith College, born at Brooklyn, La., 41 years ago today.

Fritz Scheff, noted actress and vocalist, born in Vienna, Austria, 35 years ago today.

J. Alden Weir, the new president of the National Academy of Design, born at West Point, N. Y., 63 years ago today.

Thomas G. Sexton, pitcher of the Brooklyn Federal league base ball team, born at Blair Neb., 26 years ago today.

GRAND CIRCUIT MEET.

New York, Aug. 30.—The National Fair and Exposition, operating the Empire City Park, today opened a week's grand circuit meeting here, with most of the best horses in the country entered in a week's card. The purses aggregate \$15,000.

The races include The Greater New York purse for 2:08 trotters for \$5,000; the Manhattan for 2:13 trotters; the Broadway for 2:08 pacers; the Star Pointer for 2:03 pacers and the Great Eastern handicap for trotters with records from 2:01 to 2:25. All the purses have a guaranteed value of \$2,000 each.

FEAR BAPTISM OF FIRE RESERVISTS ARE CRAZED

Nineteen Italians From America Lame in Hospital in Naples

(By United Press) Naples, August 30.—Nineteen Italian reservists who arrived here from America on the White Star liner Canopic today were found to be insane. Worry over their fate on the firing line is supposed to have been the cause. They were placed in an asylum here.

"CHIEF" BENDER RELEASED

(By United Press) Baltimore, August 30.—"Chief" Bender, who won fame and fortune with Connie Mack, was given his unconditional release today by Manager Otto Knabe, of the Baltobeds.

GOOD TIME DANCE

Opera House Hall, Monday night. Good order will be furnished. Music by the Gulechs. Subscription 75 cents. Ladies free. Committee Sam Sankey.

Mrs. Ross Babb, wife of the foreman of the job department of The Progress, came to our city, Saturday, from Highbridge, N. J.

Mrs. Wm. E. Phillips and two children visited friends at Philipsburg last week.

tell that Germans sentenced Countess Dejongh Dradaye, aged 16, to three months imprisonment recently.

She was walking in Ghent with her grandmother and both were wearing medals with King Albert's picture. A German officer tore the medals from them, saying: "Away with that king without a country."

The young countess picked up the medals, and answered hotly: "We Belgians prefer a king without a country to an emperor without honor."

She was immediately arrested and subsequently sentenced by court martial.

WINONA ASSEMBLY UNDER HAMMER AT WARSAW TODAY

Auction of Oldest Chautauqua To Give Late Mr. Bryan Chance To Be Its President

Cross of Gold Hero Promised to Head Institution if it Were Made Free of Debt—Today's Sale Accomplishes That.

(By United Press)

Warsaw, Ind., Aug. 30.—Winona Assembly, the home of one of the world's greatest chautauquas and the world's greatest bible conference, was to be sold under the auctioneer's hammer today. It is a bankrupt institution.

When that hammer falls and Trustee Lloyd D. Claycombe announces the property sold, the institution will be entirely freed of debt. It will then be ready to request of William Jennings Bryan that he fulfill his promise and become president of the assembly.

Mr. Bryan, who was an interested spectator at today's proceedings, awaited only the assurance that Winona is on a firm financial basis to announce his readiness to become president. His election may come within a week.

The announced plan for today was that a new organization composed largely of the old management and fortified by much new capital should bid in the Presbyterian institution at \$100,000, the appraised valuation of the property. This appraisal was made on the basis of a Winona assembly not in existence. However, several million dollars are invested, and the property to be sold is declared worth many times the appraised valuation.

Winona assembly was declared bankrupt early this year in federal court. Schedules filed by creditors showed the debts to be about \$900,000.

Mr. Bryan gave his promise to become president of Winona several years ago, when he and Dr. Sol C. Dickey, general manager of Winona, made a wide canvass, raising nearly \$100,000 for re-organization purposes. Bryan never withdrew his offer. Instead, he recently gave substantial proof of his interest by pledging \$1,000 towards the fund that will place the debt-ridden institution on a firm basis.

The plan of settlement already arranged, which will be carried out if the old management dominates the new organization, provides for a distribution of all the property, excepting the auditorium, administration building, entrance building and a few others necessary for carrying on the business. Each creditor is to receive stock in the various big hotels, cottages, farms, lots and other property equal to his claim. These properties are expected to increase in value under proper management.

INFANT DIES

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. John Weimer died this morning at 4:40 o'clock. The child was 9 months and 11 days old.

Funeral services Tuesday evening at 7:30. Interment at Congress Hill cemetery on Wednesday.

Business Men Lining Up for Get Together Trip Over County

Will Preach "Buy It At Home" Campaign To Residents of Nearby Towns, and Get Acquainted With The People

WILL NOT BE A SELLING EXPEDIENT

The business men of Clearfield are going to undertake a pioneer task on Thursday and Friday, September 9 and 10. They are going to visit the various towns of the county to make friends. They are going to visit with the farmers of the district contiguous to Clearfield—and make more friends. They are going out in their automobiles, not to sell goods, but to urge the people they meet to trade at home to get away from the deadly mail order business, and to be loyal to the business men of their own communities.

Unusual? Yes, in a way. Few groups of business men are broad-minded enough to tell the buying public of adjoining small towns to buy in their own home towns, to keep the money at home, where it properly belongs. Yet that is what Clearfield is going to do. It is going to tell its neighbors to buy every single thing they need at home, and to count Clearfield out if buying in Clearfield means that they are going to cheat their own merchants out of a just profit on goods they can find without leaving home at all. Clearfield is going to tell the buyers in the smaller towns of the county that they owe it to the merchants of their towns to patronize them every time, because it is the merchants of their town who foot the biggest part of the community bills, and merit their patronage.

That is the narrow aspect of the get-together trip. The broader one has to do with trade extension on perfectly legitimate lines, in which Clearfield hopes, and justly deserves to profit, when the buyers of nearby towns feel that they must go abroad to their goods, for Clearfield is going to point out to these buyers the advantage of trading as near home as they possibly can—which means that when they are unable to get what they want at home, get it at Clearfield.

On these trips no effort is to be made to sell goods—in fact, it is specifically stipulated in the invitation to the merchants to join the tour that they must not solicit business, or even advertise their business except along these lines. What the business men of Clearfield want is to impress the people they meet with the advantage of buying at home, and not to make a bid for their business, except where it must be given to someone outside their immediate neighborhood.

The committee in charge of advertising the tour, of which E. E. Jimison is chairman, wants suggestions from merchants who are to take part in the tour, and especially desires the names of merchants and others along the route who can be communicated with in advance of the visit of the party to insure a smooth working schedule.

Route—First Day	
Leave Clearfield	7 a. m.
Woodland	8:00 a. m.
Bigler	8:30 a. m.
Wallaceton	9:00 a. m.
Morrisdale	9:30 a. m.
Kylertown	10:00 a. m.
Winburne	10:30 a. m.
Munson	11:00 a. m.
Hawk Run	11:20 a. m.
Philipsburg (Dinner)	12:00 to 1:00
Osceola Mills	1:20 to 1:45 p. m.
Houtzdale	2:00 to 2:30
Ramey	2:50 p. m.
Madera	3:00 to 3:30 p. m.
Snake Run	3:50 p. m.
Smokesville	4:20 p. m.
Utahville	4:50 p. m.
Coalport (supper)	5:30 p. m.
Irvona	6:30 to 6:40 p. m.
Ansonville	7:10 to 7:20 p. m.
Clearfield	

Route, Second Day	
Leave Clearfield	7:00 a. m.
Lumber City	8:30 a. m.
Grampan	9:00 a. m.
Bells Landing	9:30 a. m.
Mahaffey	10:00 to 10:30 a. m.
McGees Mills	10:45 a. m.
Burnside	11:10 a. m.
Cherrytree (dinner)	12:00 to 1:00
Westover	1:30 p. m.
New Washington	2:00 p. m.
Ladose	2:20 p. m.
Kerrmoor	3:00 p. m.
New Milport	3:15 p. m.
Carnwath	4:00 p. m.
Boardman	4:10 p. m.
Olanta	4:40 to 4:50 p. m.
O'Shanter	5:15 p. m.
Glen Richey	5:25 p. m.
Curwensville	Supper 6:00
Clearfield	

SUFFRAGISTS HERE FOR BIG CROWD DR. SHAW'S LECTURE

Noted Woman Speaker Heard at Court House On Suffrage Amendment

Clearfield Favored by Suffrage Organization in Sending Dr. Shaw Here—Her Time to March On Larger Towns.

For events in the activities of the field women transpired in the visit here of Dr. Anna Shaw, the noted suffrage lecturer, who is to speak at the house at eight o'clock tonight to an audience which will be composed of the leading women and men of the community.

Dr. Shaw has long been known as one of the leaders of the among the women of her time, her reputation as an orator is not flattering. An opportunity to hear her will not be neglected by any who appreciate by these lectures in the women's suffrage cause, which is to be voted on in November.

Wherever Dr. Shaw has spoken the tour she is now completing, has drawn thousands to hear her address tonight begins promptly eight o'clock, and it is urged by the chairman of the Suffrage association, whose guest Dr. Shaw is while in Clearfield, that who intend to be present be at seats before that hour.

That Clearfield has secured Shaw for a lecture is an excellent flattery evidence of the growing importance of the local suffrage cause. The time of the distinguished speaker has been much in demand, and has been secured by many towns in state much larger than Clearfield.

Dr. Shaw will arrive in Clearfield at 5:55 this evening, and will be guest of Mrs. Frank B. Reed, who leaves early tomorrow morning.

RUSSIANS FAVOR CONTINUING WAR, REGARDLESS OF COST

Grant Meeting in Moscow for Purpose of Selecting Coalition Cabinet

(By United Press) Petrograd, August 30.—Indication of the feeling which prevails throughout Russia, a great mass meeting in Moscow which was attended by members of the duma and representatives from practically all of the organizations in Russia, held the purpose of choosing a coalition cabinet to direct the affairs of the government until the end of the war, placed itself enthusiastically in accord as favoring the continuation of the struggle, whatever the cost.

STOCK QUOTATIONS

(Quotations furnished by telegraph by Crawford, Patton & Company, 1500 building, Philadelphia.) Closing 9:40 p. m.

RAILROADS	
Atchafalpa	100%
B. & O.	100%
Can. Pac.	100%
St. Paul	100%
St. N. & W.	100%
N. Y. C.	100%
N. & W. Pac.	100%
Reading	100%
U. P.	100%
INDUSTRIALS	
Am. Can.	100%
Beth. St.	100%
Cra. St.	100%
Gen. Labr	100%
Gen. El.	100%
P. S. Car	100%
U. S. St.	100%
W. House.	100%

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THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS is now a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, a national institution whose reports govern the sale of millions of dollars of advertising space annually. Upon the completion of the first official audit, a full detailed report will be published.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 30, 1915.

THE GATHERING OF THE GOVERNORS.

The eighth annual convention of the governors of our separate states may be useful not only because of their message to the president pledging support "in this hour of deep international concern" but because of the desirability of conference on the larger domestic questions which affect all the states alike, there being undoubtedly of co-operation among American commonwealths with a view to secure uniformity or greater similarity in some of a number of laws.

Such a gathering of the governors is also useful as a reminder that this is not a consolidated republic but a union of states each with its own head—a dual system of federal and state government. The United States senate is in a sense such a reminder, being formed of two representatives from each state whether it be large or small. In the beginning the senators were regarded as "ambassadors of the states," or so Fisher Ames, of Massachusetts, described them. But the senators are less directly associated with the states than the governors, the latter now more manifestly represent the American principle of state autonomy within certain constitutional limits. It has been said in our time that when the president pulls the string the members of both houses of congress dance, but the governors stand apart from the federal establishment and represent only a single branch of the American dual system of government.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION CAMPS.

Following the example set by General Wood in the training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., the Pennsylvania State Penitentiary (infantry battalion) will conduct a camp of military instruction for civilians for a brief period in September. Little can be accomplished in so short a time but if a beginning of this sort were made in every state the ultimate gain could hardly fail to be great.

Under modern conditions the talk of an invincible army of free-born Americans created in a day is the veriest nonsense. Even determined patriots aroused by the thought of defending their country would be practically helpless unless they understood the handling of arms and knew what to do in the ranks to which they rushed. The citizens seeking training at Plattsburg and in the other camps are largely paying their own expenses, and, though this is a useful test of their interest and eagerness to serve, it restricts the training to a comparatively small class and prevents the participation of representatives of the masses of the people. If we are to have such training camps at all—and the need of them is manifest—hard-working young men of the masses who desire instruction should be put to no expense whatever. A government that still lavishly pays out \$176,000,000 a year in pensions to union veterans and alleged union veterans of the ancient war of 1861-5 ought to know how to find the money to pay the cost of military instruction camps at such a time as the present.

It is not possible for a reflecting man to indorse everything Theodore Roosevelt says, but many of his utterances at Plattsburg the other day were pertinent and forceful. "Camps like this," he said, "are schools of civic virtue as well as of military efficiency. Every man worth his salt will wish to come to them. Camps like this are the best possible antidote to 'hyphenate Americanism.' The effort to hoist two flags on the same flag pole always means that one flag is hoisted underneath and the hyphenated American invariably hoists the flag of the United States underneath. We must all be Americans and nothing else. There exists no finer body of American citizens than those of German descent who are Americans in good faith, but the professional German-American is showing himself to be an enemy of his country."

Whether instruction in such camps should be "universal and obligatory for all our young men" during "six months of one or two years," as Mr. Roosevelt urges, is a question for debate and one which for the present should be left for further consideration. But meanwhile the need of military instruction camps in every state, open to every volunteer student without cost to himself, would scarcely seem to be open to question in any quarter occupied by thinking men.

RABID RUDOLPH



Today's Geographic Study of The Great European War Zone

Duenaburg (or Drinsk), the principal gate guarding the road from the southwest to Petrograd and the key to the defense of the great Dvina river, through which the Germans are apparently aiming at interior Russia and all the line of military and industrial bases in the west, is described by the National Geographic society in today's war primer as follows:

"Duenaburg, on the northeastern bank of the broad Dvina, is the heavily fortified front door to Great Russia, that division of Russia which stands in the same relationship to the empire that Prussia holds to Germany. It is situated where the Dvina makes a sharp angle toward the west, midway on the river's course from Vitebsk through marsh and lake land to the opulent commercial and industrial city of Riga upon the Gulf of Riga. The line between Riga and Duenaburg is 110 miles long. By way of the river, it is considerably longer. The line from Duenaburg, east-southeast, to Vitebsk is 162 miles. This line roughly divides Great Russia from White Russia.

"White Russia, to the south of the Duenaburg line, is probably the poorest, most backward part of European Russia. While some 6,000,000 acres of swamp lands have been drained within its water-soggy surface, its general aspect is still largely that of marsh, swamp, lake and spongy meadow and forest land. In general, the peasants of White Russia are very poor, and have a severe struggle to wage for their existence. One writer says that the memory which he has most characteristic of this land was the picture of a weather-scared, gray-headed peasant standing waist deep in the chill waters of the marsh cuttings edge. This poverty-blighted country, where no great commercial, industrial or cultural center is to be found is that which now lies before the German armies. Beyond the German front door at Duenaburg lies the richer, industrial and agricultural country of the central empire, while west from Lemberg and Kholmie the rich agricultural lands of little Russia, or the Ukraine, and the great city of Kiev.

"Duenaburg is a fortress of the first class. It is also a fortress with traditions; for here in July, 1812, Napoleon's headlong troops, under the command of Oudinot, hurled themselves again and again in vain against the strongly defended bridgehead. It was not until some weeks later that the town was captured by the French under Macdonald. The city was originally founded as a fortress, in 1278, by the Livonian Knights of the Sword. It was mortgaged by one of the grand masters of the order to the king of Poland; was overwhelmed by the legions of Ivan the Terrible of Russia; retaken by Poland in 1582; held alternately by the Swedes and Russians during the 17th century, and finally incorporated in the Muscovite realm in 1772.

The city is situated at the intersection of two main railway lines and a very important branch. These are the Warsaw-Vilna-Petrograd line, the Riga-Vitebsk-Smolensk line, and the branch to the fortified Baltic port of Libau, the only port that Russia possessed before the war whose roadstead was always open. The main features of the city are its fortifications. It has a population of about 75,000 about one-half of which is Jewish. Its industries include sawmills, flour-mills, brick kilns, match factories, distilleries, tobacco factories and tanneries. It enjoyed a moderate degree of importance before the war as a commercial center, doing considerable trade in grains, flax, hemp, cotton and timber.

FOREIGN DENTISTS ATTEND CONGRESS.

(By United Press)

San Francisco, Aug. 30.—Dentists from all parts of the world are attending the Panama-Pacific Dental Congress. With over 3,000 delegates already registered, this meeting is the largest in the history of the profession.

Both the Central and South American republics are fully represented. Chile alone sending 22 delegates. Japan is represented by 20.

The National Dental Association, numbering thousands of members, is represented on the program. Other dental organizations holding separate meetings are the California, Southern California, Utah and the International Dental Federation.

One of the interesting features of the congress is an exhibit showing the latest methods of treating the mouth and teeth.

SUSPECTED OF KILLING SWEETHEART.

(By United Press)

Parsons, Kas., Aug. 30.—Much interest is manifested in the case of Guy Robinson, who is to have a preliminary hearing in court this week on a charge of first degree murder in connection with the death of Mrs. Margaret Lane, who was mysteriously shot in her home on the night of August 8. Mrs. Lane had sued for divorce and was keeping company with Robinson. The latter was in the house at the time of the tragedy, but there were no eye-witnesses to the shooting. Robinson declares the woman committed suicide. Testimony at the coroner's inquest, however, was to the effect that the pair had quarreled before the shooting.

METHOD IS SHOWN FOR TAKING WET OUT OF NEW WHEAT

Dry Grain Should Be Mixed With Damp Wheat And Frequently Changed

Experiments Conducted With Moisture Laden Wheat Reveal Way to Prevent Fermentation and Get Dry Grain Quickly.

Washington, August 28.—Much of the new crop of wheat as delivered from the farm this year has a high moisture content which if put into storage without special treatment is very likely to cause trouble by becoming musty and hot.

By mixing high-moisture wheat together, a method whereby part of the damp wheat of this year's crop can be put into good condition was demonstrated in an experiment at Baltimore which was directed by a grain standardization specialist of department of agriculture in cooperation with the Gambrill Manufacturing company, of that same city.

The experiment described was performed to determine if it would be possible or feasible to handle damp wheat in such a way that it would not be necessary to put it through a commercial drier and yet insure its keeping safely in storage or during shipment.

For this experiment one car of Pacific coast white wheat containing 1098 bushels was mixed with one car of eastern red winter wheat containing 1126 bushels and put into storage in an elevator bin. On July 20, samples taken from the white wheat while it was still in the car tested 9.7 per cent in moisture. Samples taken from the red wheat on July 31 while this wheat was also still in the car tested 15.1 per cent. These wheats were thoroughly mixed on August 3 and the mixture was then put into storage in an elevator bin and allowed to remain there until August 6, when it was transferred to another bin. Samples taken from the wheat at the time it was transferred tested 12.9 per cent moisture for the red wheat and 12.2 per cent for the white wheat. The wheat was allowed to remain in the second bin until August 10 when it was transferred to a third bin. Samples taken at this time showed that moisture contents of the red wheat was 12.5 per cent of the white wheat, 12.0 per cent. While the grain was still in the cars the red wheat tested higher in moisture by 3.4 than the white wheat. But August 6 or three days after the wheat had been transferred to the dry wheat so that the difference in their moisture content at that time was only seven-tenths of one per cent. By August 10, or one week after the wheats had been mixed, the difference in their moisture contents had been reduced to only one-half of one per cent.

In order to have a record of the temperature changes in the grain during this experiment, four electrical thermometers were placed at different depths in the bin into which the mixture was run. No appreciable change in temperature was noticed during the transfer of the moisture from the red to the white wheat.

The mixture of damp and dry wheat will facilitate the handling of the wet wheat this year. The miller who buys wet wheat and has some dry wheat to mix it can obviate some of the extra work of handling the damp wheat to keep it in condition and also get it in shape for milling by mixing the two wheats together for a few days. This will also do away with part of the extra work in drying. One car of wheat can be dried down to a low moisture content and then mixed with another car of high moisture content wheat and time and labor be saved. If the mills or elevators are equipped so that they can mix and dry at the same time, this method will greatly increase their capacity for taking care of large quantities of damp wheat.

Avoid The Use of Salicylic Acid And Other Powders For Canning

Bureau of Agriculture Issues Warning Against Dangerous Chemicals. Other Notes of Interest to the Farmer

(By United Press)

Washington, Aug. 30.—With the season of preserving and canning fruit at hand, many housewives who like to put up their own fruit are urged to use some preserving or canning compound. The argument is that this makes the work much easier and insures the keeping quality of the food. As it happens, the principal ingredient in many of these powders is salicylic acid, which is well known as a poisonous substance and which frequently leads to derangement of the digestion.

In many cases of acute articular rheumatism and certain other diseases salicylic acid is useful as a medicine when properly administered but may be a dangerous ingredient in food. Other powders and preserving compounds contain boric acid and are frequently sold under fanciful names as prices much in advance of their real value. The worst feature about these powders is that, while they may prevent the decay of the fruit or vegetable, they also encourage uncleanly or careless work. In addition, if they are eaten with food in excessive quantities they may very well have a bad effect upon the health. The housewife who takes pride in her work will realize that heat, sugar and cleanliness are all that she needs to put up excellent fruits and vegetables that will keep perfectly. Therefore, there is no excuse for running any risk by using preserving powders. The department of agriculture has issued many bulletins and pamphlets showing how to put up fruits and vegetables and these it will be glad to supply without cost.

SPRAY CELERY CAREFULLY.
In order to get celery in proper condition to market, it is necessary for the grower at certain times to spray the plants with Bordeaux mixture, to prevent the destruction of the crop by blight. This mixture contains copper sulphate and if it is used carelessly in spraying the celery plants, the mixture may dry on the plants or run down between the stalks and leave copper sulphate on the stalks used for eating. This deposit of copper may be so large as to be injurious to health and the food and drugs regulations are very strict about the use of salts of copper in foods. It, therefore, behooves growers to spray their celery in such a way that the mixture will go on as a fine spray or mist rather than in streams. This excessive application of copper sulphate does not occur with efficient apparatus working under high pressure—150 pounds or more. Spraying, even with such apparatus, should be stopped, however, as soon as the leaves are thoroughly covered with the mist or spray. The leaves of celery should not be eaten under any circumstances and deposits of copper on them can be disregarded. At any rate, the housewife, before serving celery, should

break up the bunches and thoroughly scrub the stalks. This will remove practically all of the copper that may be deposited by the Bordeaux mixture spray and will eliminate danger of bad effects to the consumer.

PRODUCE INVENTORIES URGED

Farmers are being urged by the poultry specialists of the department of agriculture and also by the various state agricultural colleges to produce infertile eggs by removing candling from their flocks of hens as soon as the eggs for hatching have been secured. This suggestion also may well be followed by amateur or commercial raisers of poultry on a small scale. It is particularly useful for owners of small chicken yards who follow the practice of putting down eggs in water glasses for winter consumption. The chief reason for producing infertile eggs is the fact that an infertile egg keeps good very much longer than one which has in it a germ that is killed by the male bird. It is estimated that one-third of the hen eggs in this country, which amount annually to millions of dollars, are due to the fact that the eggs have been fertilized. In the case of a fertile egg, very little heat will start the germ to develop much as it begins to hatch out under the hen. In summer heat the germ may start to hatch and then when the temperature falls may die, and this makes the spot or blood ring in an egg. If a fertile egg is kept at 100 degrees Fahrenheit, at the end of 24 hours the germ will begin to develop, and after 3 days the blood vessels of the embryo chick will be clearly distinguishable in the yolk. On the other hand, an infertile egg under the same temperature will show merely slight changes and continue to be good food. At the same time, any egg, fertile or infertile, should be kept as cool as possible, as heat will cause any particular food to deteriorate rapidly. Storing the rooster from the flock has no effect whatever on the laying habits of the hens, although there is still a popular belief that a rooster is essential in the flock.

The department has suggested the following rules for handling eggs on the farm and these can be followed, profitably by any egg raiser.
Heat is the great enemy of eggs, both fertile and infertile. Farmers are urged to follow these simple rules, which cost nothing but time and thought and will add dollars to the poultry yard returns.
1. Keep the nests clean; provide one nest for every four hens.
2. Gather the eggs twice daily.
3. Keep the eggs in a cool, dry room or cellar.
4. Market the eggs at least twice a week.
5. Sell, kill, or confine all male birds as soon as the hatching season is over.

The Best Form of Investment



is a savings account in an institution like this, where you not only get "your money back," but with it the accumulation of three per cent interest, which we compound semi-annually.

The longer you leave it with us the longer you'll like it in the end, the more you'll appreciate the advantage of letting your money work for you as hard as you worked for it. Fuller information on request.

CLEARFIELD TRUST COMPANY

"CLEARFIELD'S PIONEER SAVINGS BANK"

Twenty-Three Years

is a long time for any concern to do business in a city and when the concern happens to be a bank like this, with a multitude of depositors to please, there must be something about it which holds depositors together.

We think its the Courtesy, Security and Friendly Feeling extended to large and small depositors alike. At any rate you are invited to participate in it.

The Clearfield National Bank, "The Bank of Service"

TAFT LECTURES IN GREEK THEATRE.

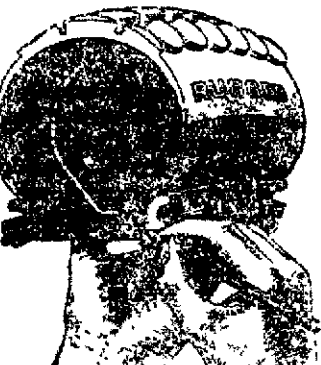
(By United Press)

Berkeley, Aug. 30.—The famous Greek Theatre of the University of California was filled with a large and attentive audience this afternoon to hear the first of a series of three lectures to be delivered by former President William H. Taft on "The Presidency—Its Powers, Duties, Limitations and Responsibilities." The lectures have been arranged under the joint auspices of the university and the Pacific Theological Seminary.

TAFT TALKS ON PRESIDENCY.

(By United Press)

Berkeley, Aug. 30.—Former President William Howard Taft addressed 10,000 students of the University of California and the Pacific Theological Seminary in the open-air Greek theatre, here today. His subject was "The Presidency—Its Powers, Duties and Responsibilities." Today's address is one of three which Taft will give to the students on phases of federal government.



Federal Casings	Tubes	
	Size	Plain
30x3	\$9.85	\$10.75
30x3 1/2	12.15	13.95
32x3 1/2	13.95	16.05
33x4	19.90	22.90
34x4 1/2	27.05	31.10
35x4 1/2	28.25	32.50
36x4	21.65	24.90
36x4 1/2	28.70	33.00

ALL STYLES KLAXON MADE HORNS.

Klaxon, \$20. Klaxonet, \$15. Klaxet, \$9

TWO STYLES HAND HORNS:

Hand Klaxon, \$7.50 Hand Klaxonet, \$4

LEE GARAGE CO.

Distributors
Garage, Locust Street
Clearfield, Pa.

Expert Advice For the Automobile Owner

Queries and Replies Covering Matters of Importance to the Man Who Runs a Car

Could I install an eight cylinder motor in my chassis?

While the factor of safety of the chassis is no doubt large enough to take care of the installation of an eight cylinder motor, it would be impractical to attempt it on account of the difficulties in connecting up the clutch, etc. Considerable machine work would be necessary, and the expense would be so great that it would not be justified.

What is the cause of gasoline running out of the bottom of my carburetor just as soon as the motor stops?

The probable cause of the gasoline running out is that the heavy fuel which is in the manifold condenses after the car has stopped running and will run back into the carburetor and drip out. By putting a full hot air attachment on the motor so that all the air is heated by passing through a muff surrounding the exhaust manifold the dripping will probably be stopped. It is not a serious trouble, however, and if your motor runs well the change would not do other than perhaps give you a slightly greater fuel economy.

Is there any method by which one can tell what horsepower is being used while a car is moving?

There is no way of telling the power of the engine unless you know its horsepower at various r. p. m. A tachometer may be fitted so as to be read from the driver's seat, and then if you know the horsepower at 1,000 r. p. m., 500 r. p. m., etc., you can tell approximately its horsepower at other speeds. Many race drivers use tachometers instead of speedometers for registering speed.

Under ordinary conditions, how many miles should a car run before the valves need grinding? After running my car 4,000 miles it does not have quite so much power on high gear as it did when new, and the compression is better in some cylinders than others.

A new motor, after having been in use but one month, may require its valves to be ground, and, on the other hand, it may not need valve grinding for two or perhaps three months. In old cars the valves usually need grinding every two or three thousand miles, but some owners take particular pains and grind the valves the moment the compression loss is slight. A new car will need valve grinding in a short time because it is customary to feed excess of oil to such a motor. This causes carbon to accumulate rapidly, and the carbon making its way to the valve face and seat thus requires them to be ground. After the car has been in service the valve grinding periods are not at all frequent.

Where unequal compression exists the valves should be ground, provided, of course, they are properly adjusted when the compression test is made. If the motor is an old one the loss of compression may be due to leaks about the cylinders or to loose pistons, but in your car, which has run only 4,000 miles, such conditions hardly would exist. It is safe to assume, therefore, that the valves need grinding.

The disk clutch on my car slips or lets go entirely on a hard pull after it gets warmed up. Can you explain this?

Failure of the plates to grip one another is caused usually by a weak spring, worn plates or improper lubrication. When the plates are worn you can get relief by adding one or more plates, but there is no necessity for doubling the number. Just add enough plates to take up the loss due to wear on the other plates. It is best to alternate steel and bronze, for the wear is less when dissimilar metals, one soft and another hard, are used. All steel plates could be used and satisfactory results obtained. Aside from the plates you might look over the thrust bearings, for if worn to any extent they may cause the trouble you mention.

Will a poor grade of gasoline cause a motor to knock?

Poor gasoline would quite probably cause a knock in the motor. The low quality fuel may cause slow burning in one or more cylinders. Slow burning will sometimes cause a preignition knock. Continued use of a low grade fuel may cause much carbon to deposit on the piston and this will make a preignition knock. The knock is caused by the piston striking the cylinder wall.

Would an excess of oil or too little oil cause the valves to need grinding sooner than under ordinary conditions?

Should too much oil be fed there is a possibility of carbon being deposited in quantities, due to the burning of the excess oil. This carbon gets into the valve seats and the valve faces and causes pitting, as it is called, and consequent improper seating and loss of compression will follow. The feeding of too small an amount of oil hardly would cause a loss of compression through the valves. But lack of lubricating oil will cause excess wear on the cylinder wall and piston. This wear might allow of gas escape. A dry motor will become hot more quickly than one properly lubricated, and if operated continually above normal temperature the tendency toward valve warpage will be greater.

How is the wheel base of a car measured?

The wheel base of a car is the distance between the center of the hub caps on one side of the car.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of an underslung car?

The most important feature of a car with an underslung frame is that the center of gravity is lowered, which increases its stability. Turns may be taken at greater speed than with cars whose center of gravity is higher, which makes the road seem a safe

one in this respect. It is claimed that this construction reduces side sway considerably and forms an easier riding car than one with an overhung frame. When an underslung frame is used a raised auxiliary frame is used for supporting the motor, and in nearly all cases the construction tends toward a straight line drive. Cars with underslung frames require large wheels and, hence, large tires. The makers of overhung cars have succeeded in lowering the center of gravity sufficiently to make the vehicles as safe as the underslung type. Nearly all the advantages of the underslung are now in the overhung, and the cost is not so great.

Can you tell me how oxygen is used to remove carbon from cylinders? I have an oxyacetylene welding outfit, but cannot understand what method is used to start combustion between the carbon and oxygen, as the carbon must be at a very high heat before combustion will commence.

It is suggested that the day before operations are to begin the engine be given the conventional kerosene treatment. A half tumblerful of kerosene is poured into each cylinder and permitted to remain there overnight. As a precaution against fire the gasoline is shut off from the carburetor and the motor started so that the fuel in the line will be consumed. Work is done on one cylinder at a time. Taking the first cylinder, a cylinder plug is removed. The motor is then turned over until the piston of that cylinder is on top dead center. If the spark plugs are not removed the points will be come burned, so as a precaution insert coil plugs.

The outfits on the present market are fitted with gauges, and these should be made to register, about twelve pounds. The hose attached to the tank has at its end an injector tube. This tube is directed into the cylinder. The injector is controlled by a valve, in one case a trigger valve, so as to be manipulated easily. A lighted match is dropped into the cylinder and the injector tube inserted into the cylinder and moved around as much as possible so as to cover a large area. The combustion of the carbon is accompanied by sparks and perhaps a little flame. Once the carbon begins to burn the action continues without interruption as long as oxygen is being supplied. The difficulty with many has been in getting the initial burning. The use of burning matches, as before mentioned, is good, but many state that the wax taper is better, insuring immediate burning. When the sparks cease flying the operation is finished. It is advisable after cleaning carbon to grind the valves, but this should not be done if the motor compression is good. A little oil should be poured into each cylinder and the motor turned over a few times after the operation is over, because the flame leaves the cylinder and piston dry.

Can you tell me whether or not an electromagnet for recharging magnets can be made to operate by alternating current?

An electromagnet operated by alternating current cannot be used for recharging magnetos. If a rectifier is placed in the circuit between the line and the electromagnet recharging is possible.

My electric starter does not seem to have power enough to start the car and the lights go down unless the car is being run fast. The storage battery has recently been overhauled. Can you tell me what is the matter?

It appears that poor regulation may be the cause of your trouble. The battery is not properly charged, and hence the lights burn dimly and the cranking motor does not act well. The wiring between the battery and generator may have been disturbed, resulting in broken insulation or a periodic open circuit.

How should the coils and carburetor be regulated to get the most power out of an engine? I got a good start going uphill, but before reaching the top the power seems to die out.

If the hill is too steep the motor naturally will labor and perhaps stop altogether. As soon as the engine shows the effects of a pull a shift should be made to first speed. If your coils give good service while the car is operating on level ground no vibrator adjustment should be made. Adjustments should be made only when there is excessive arcing at the points or when the engine misfires, due to too wide or too narrow a gap between the points.

Can you tell me a good method of cleaning the reflectors of electric headlights?

The best method is by using either whitening or jeweler's rouge. The substance is rubbed over the reflector with a cloth and then wiped with another clean cloth.

Is it a good idea to use castor oil as a lubricant for motors?

Castor oil is used exclusively in high speed motors, such as racing car engines and aeroplane motors, but there are many disadvantages which make it unsuited for ordinary types. There is doubt as to its ever being used by motorists in general. Castor oil is a very stable product and when used in ordinary slow speed motors will run fairly well. The rate of oxidation is too great in that a discussion regarding the various components of a motor of castor oil and its use. Castor oil for ordinary use is a poor choice. Racing cars and aeroplanes use it because of its high viscosity which is necessary when the piston to cylinder clearance is great, as it is in racing car engines. The chances of gumming and oxidation in such



THE DUCHESS D'AOSTA IN CHARGE OF THE ITALIAN RED CROSS WORK.

A new photograph of the Duchess d'Aosta, who is now in charge of the Italian Red Cross nurses. The Duke d'Aosta, her husband, is a commanding officer in the army of King Victor Emmanuel IV.

speed motor, is much less than in the slow running motors, and, further, these conditions usually begin after the motor has stopped. Racing motors are stopped only after a race and the cylinders are little better than the cylinders of a car, not for them, are cleaned thoroughly before the next race. In ordinary practice the starting and stopping, especially in cold weather, would seal the pistons. The odor of burning castor oil is another objection, and the price of chemically pure castor oil is prohibitive.

At night I have noticed a spark from the metal edging of the footboards of my car. What causes this?

A battery wire may be touching some metal part of the car. There is a short circuit somewhere, and if you will trace every circuit you no doubt will find the leak.

My car does not get a continual supply of oil. The oil will flow through the oil sight feed for awhile and then stop. If the engine is stopped the oil will flow again, but not until then. The pump is in good condition. The oil line is clear, and there are no air leaks. Is there any remedy for this?

From the description you give it is very difficult to state exactly what the cause of your trouble is. It may be from several causes. For instance, it may be possible that the pipes leading to the sight feed and motor are clogged, and it is suggested that you disconnect all of these pipes and thoroughly clean them. The pump takes oil from a long tube like strainer screwed in the bottom on the side of the case. This often becomes covered with dirt and lint, causing the pump to work badly. It is always necessary to disconnect the oil pump and take out this strainer occasionally and remove all dirt and sediment. It would be a good thing, also, to examine the pump and see if the packing is worn out. If it is it should be renewed. All the pipes are direct lines, and if cleaned and free from traps the only trouble can be in the pump or strainer. The remedy will therefore be to repair the pump and clean out the strainer.

There is a peculiar grinding noise in the transmission of my car? It is heard only when running on high speed and at a rate of from about fifteen to twenty-five miles per hour. Can you advise me as to what is the trouble?

If the gears give a steady hum when the car is operated in high there may be nothing wrong with the gears. A steady hum from the rear axle is emitted by nearly all makes of cars. However, if there are stresses at intervals in the sound the gears may be out of round. This is another way of saying that either the gears are not running true or the gears themselves are out of shape. Such a condition may be caused by improper initial belt adjustment, but more usually by tampering therewith or by the gears being allowed to operate in oil containing small particles of metal. There may be one or more teeth with high spots. It is surprising what damage dirt can do to rear axle gears. A small particle of dirt on one of the teeth may cause the gears to give an unsteady sound like that caused by gears which themselves are running out of alignment. The thrust bearings may be worn. It is advised that you have the gears removed and trued up in the shop, for it is almost impossible to detect the cause of it out of round when the gears are in the casing. If you do not wish to go to this trouble try clean lubricant, and before placing it in the case wash the case thoroughly and give the gears a good cleaning, also using kerosene free in both instances.

I have been told to put moth balls in my gasoline to eliminate carbon deposits. Is there anything in moth balls to injure the cylinders and spark plugs?

Since the moth ball is a product more than a product of heavy oils there is nothing in moth balls to injure the motor. It is apparent there is much carbon in the substance, and it appears that instead of reducing the carbon deposit it should increase it.

My engine uses too much oil, and it leaks all over the timing gear case. Do you think it probable that something around the bearings is loose?

The bearings appear to be worn excessively. The leaking through the timing gear case may be due to oil getting into it through the front main bearing. Much oil may be lost by leaking through the rear bearing.

Kindly explain how a storage battery is made of four lead plates 6 by 3 inches. What kind of acid should it take?

A lead storage battery consists essentially of a number of lead plates, each cast in the form of a grid, and a glass container. The spaces in the plates are filled with oxide of lead in the case of the positive plates and spongy or finely divided lead in the case of the negative. In the construction of your battery two of the plates will act as positive and two as negative. The plates should have means for making suitable connection, and usually this connection is made. The glass jar which holds the plates should be of sufficient size to accommodate the plates and the solution. On the bottom of the container two treated wood blocks are placed, these being used to support the plates. The plates are set upon the blocks so that the negative plate faces a positive plate. Between each two plates are treated wood separators. You will have to buy these of some storage battery company, or you might try some good grade of porous wood or hard rubber drilled with small holes. These separators have a small end section and are as long as the plates themselves. Separators of one-half by one-fourth inch section will do. With the plates in position connection is made between the two positive plates and between the two negative and the terminals from each set brought out to be attached to lugs. These lugs are attached to a hard rubber cover for the container. The cover should be about three-fourth inch above the tops of the plates. After the plates have been connected to the lugs and the cover is in position molten tar should be poured all over the cover and tar around the lugs, so as completely to seal the jar. After the tar has become hard dilute sulphuric acid of specific gravity of one and twenty-eight hundredths. This should be poured through the hole in the cover and enough poured into the jar to completely cover the tops of the plates.

W. O. W. MEET.

(By United Press)

Pensacola, Aug. 30.—The Woodmen of the World from Florida, Alabama and Georgia, including over ten thousand of the Uniform Rank are in annual encampment here.

What is it that makes black spots in rod and main bearings?

The small specks are caused by carbon being embedded in the metal.

I have read an article saying that peroxide of hydrogen, if applied properly, will burn out the carbon deposits in motor car cylinders. It says to squirt it into the intake manifold through a small hole near where the pipe branches and while the engine is running. Will this in any way injure the engine?

We have not heard of a case where peroxide of hydrogen has been used successfully as a carbon remover. However, theoretically it should cause some of the carbon to be removed. When peroxide of hydrogen is introduced into the combustion chamber of an engine while the engine is firing, water and oxygen are formed. These are formed by the decomposition of the peroxide. Under certain conditions of rapid heating to about 100 degrees centigrade the peroxide will cause an explosion to occur. The oxygen given off by the peroxide tends to cause the carbon to burn, and many say that the water also formed will free the carbon. Not a few have used water as a means of removing carbon, claiming that when water is introduced into the motor through the air valve of the carburetor it is converted into steam upon reaching the combustion chamber and the action of the steam on the carbon tends to loosen it. The use of peroxide of hydrogen should not injure the motor in any way.

Subscribe for The Progress.

DESCRIBES WIERD HAVOC BY GERMAN "PILSENER."

(By United Press)

Warsaw, Aug. 28.—(By Mail.)—"Small arms and bullets are playing no role in the present war. The rifle is the infantryman's toy. The infantryman does not fight. When the big guns have finished the infantryman merely scrambles into the trenches they have won and occupies them."

This is the statement of Surgeon-Major Lesghintseff, who has just returned from the scene of the big battle in Galicia.

"Seven-eighths of the wounds are from shells, half of these from big calibre shells and the rest from field howitzers and field guns."

The shell that the Russians most fear is the Skoda 42 centimetre projectile weighing 2,800 pounds. They are known to the soldiers as "Pilseners." The normal trajectory of the Skoda gun is 21.2 miles high and in soft ground the shells penetrate 20 feet before exploding. The "Pilseners" are howitzer guns and the projectiles except in diameter do not represent the famous Krupp 42 centimetre shells, also used by the Germans.

Describing the effect of a "Pilsener" shell, the surgeon said:

"It kills everyone within 150 yards and kills others who are further off. The mere pressure of gas breaks in the partitions and roofs of bombproof shelters. Scores of men, who escape metal fragments, stones and shovels of earth, are killed, lacerated or blinded by the pressure of gas. Men who are only a short distance away are torn asunder. Sometimes only the clothes are stripped off. Of men close by not a fragment remains, the clothes disappear and only small metal articles are found. If the shell is very near the explosion melts rifle barrels as if they were struck by lightning. Men who disappear in such explosions are often reported missing, as there is no proof of their death."

WORLD CONGRESS OF DENTISTS.

(By United Press)

San Francisco, Aug. 30.—The Panama-Pacific Dental Congress, which convened in San Francisco today for a ten-day session, constitutes the largest gathering of dentists in the history of the profession. Nearly 5,000 dentists, including leaders of the profession from many parts of the world, are here to exchange views and listen to addresses dealing with the latest discoveries and most modern methods in dentistry. Twenty affiliated organizations will meet in conjunction with the congress, among them being the International Dental Federation, the National Dental Association and the State Dental societies of Washington, Oregon, California, Utah and Idaho.

W. O. W. MEET.

(By United Press)

Pensacola, Aug. 30.—The Woodmen of the World from Florida, Alabama and Georgia, including over ten thousand of the Uniform Rank are in annual encampment here.

PARTY CONVENTIONS IN KENTUCKY.

(By United Press)

Louisville, Aug. 30.—The state conventions of the Democratic and Progressive parties have attracted a large number of Kentucky politicians to this city. The Progressives began their convention this afternoon and the Democrats will assemble tomorrow. The work of the conventions will be confined to the adoption of platforms for the state campaign and the ratification of the tickets nominated in the recent primaries. The Progressives, it is expected, will declare for state-wide prohibition, pledging compensation to affected interests. The Democrats will endorse the present county unit law.

CANADA'S EXPOSITION OPENS.

(By United Press)

Toronto, Aug. 30.—A decided military tone has been given to Canada's great industrial exhibition, which was formally opened this afternoon by Sir J. S. Hendrie, lieutenant-governor of Ontario, who, wearing an electric button, started the machinery in the various buildings. In the decoration of the buildings and grounds a patriotic motive is noticeable. The flags of England and her allies are everywhere and the stars and stripes also are much in evidence. In front of the main grand stand daily exhibitions are to be given of the spectacle, "The March of the Allies," together with motion pictures, brought from England, depicting scenes in connection with the war.

FRANKLIN & MARSHALL ACADEMY

Are you going to send your son to a preparatory school? If so, Franklin & Marshall Academy, Lancaster, Pa., will fulfill your requirements. For particulars, call H. & C. Phone No. 4.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

JOHN PIFER, Drilling Contractor, WELL DRILLING, Coal and Clay Prospecting a Specialty, CURWENSVILLE, PA.

Banking By Mail

You know your bonds, insurance policies and other valuable papers are safe, if they are in one of our safe deposit boxes.

Our burglar proof, chrome and bessemer steel lined vault contains boxes of various sizes, which are provided for the use of depositors without charge.

Absolutely privacy is assured, for your key is the only one that will open your box.

You are invited to use County National Bank Service.

The County National Bank of Clearfield, Pa.

Five Day Excursion

TO NIAGARA FALLS \$4.50 Round Trip

Saturday, September 4th

OVER LABOR DAY

Trains leave Clearfield

11:36 a. m., 7:05 p. m.

Via Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway

CLASSIFIED ADS

Each additional insertion 10c. Each ad. 10c. per week. Inquire 218 Turnpike Aug. 16 tf.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

Wishing to do by day or week. Inquire 218 Turnpike Aug. 16 tf.

Girl wants work doing house work in a small family. Progress office. A 26 tf.

Position in office or as young man 17 years old. Completed three year high course. Address "Position," Progress office. tf.

Position doing general work. Have had good experience. Elizabeth Branniff, 218 St.

A good capable man as a janitor, or looking for work in winter. Apply J. G. SELF WANTED

Competent nurse girl. Progress.

Middle aged woman to do house work. Apply 503 Street. A 27-28.

High class man to sell roses, vines, berry bushes, etc. Good wages. Permanent territory. Brown Nurseries, Rochester, New York.

FOR RENT

Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Ap. South Second street.

On Cherry between First and Second a child's white knit dress please return to The Progress office. a-24 tf.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Each copy per line per insertion. No charge for first line.

Prothonotary authorized to announce E. MOORE, of Clearfield, as a candidate for prothonotary, subject to the rules of the Republican primary election. 6-11 tf.

Register and Recorder authorized to announce ED. MOORE, of Clearfield, as a candidate for prothonotary, subject to the rules of the Republican primary election. 6-10-11 tf.

Register and Recorder authorized, to announce EVANS, of DuBois, as a candidate for Register and Recorder, subject to the rules of the Republican primary election. 6-7-11 tf.

County Commissioner authorized to announce E. S. McCLOSKEY, of Clearfield, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the rules of the Republican primary election. 4-11 tf.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER authorized to announce WM. H. MCLELLY, of Osceola, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the rules of the Republican primary election. P. O. Box, Hyde, Pa.

PROTHONOTARY authorized to announce E. S. GALLAGHER, of Clearfield, as a candidate for prothonotary, subject to the rules of the Republican primary election.

For County Commissioner authorized to announce E. S. GALLAGHER, of Clearfield, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the rules of the Republican primary election. e.o.d.6-7

County Treasurer authorized to announce A. J. LANE, of Clearfield, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the rules of the Republican primary election. Wed and Sat.

County Commissioner authorized to announce E. S. GALLAGHER, of Clearfield, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the rules of the Republican primary election. e.o.d.

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